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INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The Repulse of the Liberals at the Capital—Defects in the Constitutional Organization—The American Party in Mexico—Carnival at Vera Cruz—The Protest of Miramon and the Counter Protests of Juarez and McLane.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Saturday, April 30, 1859.

Since the establishment of the present order of affairs in the capital of the Republic and in Vera Cruz, it has been so arranged that the couriers of the foreign Ambassadors at the Capital arrive with important intelligence a few hours before the sailing of the Tennessee. There is no time, therefore, to properly digest the advices, and they generally go forth in a shape calculated to advance the interests of parties in the interior.

The account taken by the mail of the 22d inst., relative to the defeat of the Liberal forces before the City of Mexico, is, however, in the main, correct. It appears that MIRAMON arrived at the capital on the afternoon of the 11th inst., after the action had been gained by MARQUEZ; his arrival, therefore, had nothing to do with the result. MIRAMON arrived, however, in season to superintend the slaughter which followed, the details of which give evidence of more brutal and fiendish murders than were at first reported.

It now appears that DEGOLLADO lost the day from allowing his goodness of heart to be exercised in listening to the suggestions of his artful adversaries, treachery near his person and a lack of military science; and not from any want of personal valor, energy, or devotion to the cause. It is conceded on all sides that had DEGOLLADO adhered rigidly, to the course he at first adopted, and exercised a thorough discretion and good military skill, the city would now have been in his hands. The Liberals all over the country had reason to expect this. But fate determined otherwise.

It is natural now to inquire as to the position in which this victory of the Miramon faction has left the two parties. Though the forces of that faction gained the day, what have they gained for the Government holding out at the City of Mexico but existence for the time being? They have also occupied the town of Jalapa with a body of troops under that choice specimen of humanity, known in the United States as Senor ROBLES, and who, it is stated, has forbidden any one to communicate with Vera Cruz on pain of death. They, therefore, hold the Cities of Mexico and Puebla, and the towns of Orizaba, Cordova and Jalapa, and these are the only points of any account they hold throughout the Republic. They are held by a standing army in each, and control maintained only through the most rigid military law and discipline. The Government in the City of Mexico receives little or no national revenue. It finds support in forced exactions from private citizens and contributions from the Church, which always pleads poverty, doles out the cash niggardly, but responds in the last extremity. The expenses of that Government are heavy. It is laying waste the section of country it occupies, eating up its substance and destroying its business. This state of things cannot continue forever, and it may soon produce a change that will give the affair an entirely different aspect.

The condition of the Liberal Party may be considered somewhat better, but it is bad enough. However strong may be the desire of your correspondent to see the Liberal Party succeed, he does not allow his predilections on this head to blind his judgment and prevent him from giving an impartial statement of facts. It is a fact that the Liberal Party has not half the energy of its opponents. In this respect the Spaniards and the Church are superior; neither can the Liberal Party act with that power and efficiency which is derived from union, in which respect its enemy has the advantage. Shut up in Vera Cruz, the passes to the Interior occupied by the enemy's forces, it is with the greatest difficulty the Executive of the Constitutional Government can have any communication with the numerous States acknowledging the same, saying nothing of any speedy and general connection which shall incite and establish unity of action.

The Constitutional Executive stands also greatly in need of funds. The long continuance of the present revolution has caused an immense falling off of imports at all the ports, more especially those on the Gul of Mexico, and which are the most important The principal revenue by which the Government of the country is supported, is therefore greatly diminished, and so large a portion of what is actually received goes to satisfy foreign debts, that but a trifle finds its way to the national treasury. The Constitutional Government has been supported thus far by the justice of its cause, and the voluntary action and contributions of the various States which remain true to its principles. This is a new and significant fact in Mexican politics. But had this party the power of concentration and means, there does not appear on the stage at the present time a leader of sufficient capacity and energy, united with scientific military acquirements, sufficient to bring about an efficient and successful result by the use of those means. It may be said of JUAREZ, that he is a man of incorruptible integrity, a true patriot and clear-headed statesman; but he is no military man and lacks energy. SANTOS DEGOLLADO, General-in-Chief of the military forces, is also a lawyer by profession, energetic, brave, and patriotic enough; but his kindness of heart is too easily worked upon, and he lacks military talent and education. This, so far as can be judged here is the position of both parties. That the result of the recent conflict at Mexico is to be greatly deplored as prolonging the unhappy contest, and increasing the complication with which the case has been invested, no one pretends to deny. But it would appear that even in this result, the Constitutional Party have still the advantage. While the Central Government is obliged to continue extensive action and effort, its opponent can remain comparatively quiet, and rub along for the present. Pending this state of affairs, and in view of the known treachery of Mexican leaders, and the instability of the people, there comes from Americans in various quarters the opinion, strongly expressed, that Mexico never will have peace and prosperity until the interposition of a physical force from the United States. To this alternative, *no party in Mexico will ever consent.* The instincts, as well as common knowledge of this people, tell them what sort of material a *volunteer* force that would come from the United States to fight their battles would be composed of. They know that though there would be found therein some good men, incited by the true spirit of adventure and enterprise, the main portion would be made up of the scum of our society, with whom the strong arm of our own Government even is powerless. In the humble opinion of your correspondent, it is only in the event of the Central Government obtaining complete control of the country, and supported by one or all of the European Powers, pursuing a policy totally at variance with the interests and natural rights of the United States that our Government would find it necessary to go to the extreme of taking up arms on the Mexican question. This state of affairs is far from having arrived.

The Liberal Party does not appear to be at all dismayed or cast down by the recent defeat of its forces at the capital. Some signs of returned activity begin to appear in various quarters of the country. The Executive, though slow, is steadily and systematically taking measures to raise another army and renew the contest. Replies from the various Governors of the States, to whom were addressed the circular announcing the recognition of the Constitutional Government by the American Minister, are coming in, all couched in strong and encouraging language. The new-born American party in Mexico is already beginning to have its influence. There are those in this party who are doing much to thwart the machinations of the despotic party and their European supporters.

Herewith, you have a copy of Mr. MCLANE'S letter to Mr. OCAMPO, Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of JUAREZ, touching the protest of the Miramon Government, which is published in a circular addressed by Mr. OCAMPO, with some remarks of his own, to the Governors of the various States. This letter of Mr. MCLANE'S gracefully and skillfully sustains Mr. FORSYTH, and places our country right before the world. Our new Minister is retrieving the errors of the past and obtaining the advantage on every point. The protest of the Miramon Government against Mr. MCLANE'S recognition of the Constitutional Government, because Mr. FORSYTH recognized ZULOAGA, is ludicrous and absurd, as the Miramon Government is, counting in ROBLES, the third in succession to that of ZULOAGA. This latter individual occupies, at the present time, nearly as can be described the same position as that of a "*fly captain*" on board a slaver. When foreign Powers overhaul the ship of state at the capital of Mexico for her papers, ZULOAGA responds, and soon as the craft is put up to her dirty work, MIRAMON takes the helm. When the monstrosity, gammon and humbug upon which this grandiloquent, *protesting* Government, is based, is fully exposed, the whole concern must fall, and England will doubtless be the first to stand from under.

But we will turn from this subject to one of another character. Last week was "holy week." It ended Saturday morning, 23d inst. The stillness and sobriety of a New-England Sabbath pervaded the entire city until 10 o'clock. As the last stroke of the municipal time-piece sounding that hour died away,

"Bells, bells, bells.
Church bells,"

big and little, cracked and sound, sent forth a merry peal from every church in the city. Cannon roared. People who had been worshiping in the churches and cathedral, poured out by hundreds, yes thousands: cartmen, wood and water carriers with their carts and animals, all decked out in festoons, garlands rosettes and streamers of flowers and high colored ribbons, the roofs of the donkeys even gilded, suddenly appeared. The streets were filled with people. Fire-crackers and all sorts of little spiteful fireworks cracked and fizzed on every side—under your feet and under your nose. The quiet, solemn morning suddenly brought forth a young Fourth of July. A general performance was also announced to come off at evening in the military plaza, opposite the barracks. It was no less than the burning in effigy of "*Padre Miranda*," one of the noted dignitaries in the Church in the City of Mexico, and obnoxious by reason of his activity and prominence in opposition to the Liberals. About 5 P. M. the effigy of this padre was to be seen in the centre of the plaza, on an elevated platform supported by four posts. The figure of the priest, some eight feet high, was clothed in sacerdotal robes with all the insignia of his holy calling. He had a hat on his head which resembled a common-sized sheet of sheet-iron, as imported, rolled up at the sides. The expression of his face was a mixture of the terrific and ludicrous. Around the edge of the platform there was a species of net-work two feet high, composed of fire-serpents, fire-wheels, squibs and small rockets. On each corner, within the fireworks, were small figures of MIRAMON, ZULOAGA, NEGRETE and CORONA.

At 8 o'clock the military band appeared and the large plaza became rapidly filled with men, women and children. Small pieces of fireworks were let off at intervals, bombs were fired and the band gave its best music until 9 o'clock, at which hour precisely, the fireworks surrounding Padre Miranda were let off. Fire wheels whirled all sorts of ways, small rockets went up, serpents hissed and darted off in every direction, squibs fizzed, and in the midst of showers of sparks and red, blue, green and white fires, towered the figure of the ghastly father. The scene was now infernal. The lower part of the Padre's robes were speedily in flames, and when they fairly got hold of his bowels, a tremendous explosion took place, which sent the corporeal parts flying in every direction. When the smoke cleared away nothing was visible but a few burning rags, caught on the ends of the sticks that supported the fireworks. The end of the scene was inexpressibly ludicrous. The spectators being highly edified and amused, quietly dispersed. This people, with all their mingled dignity and melancholy, beat the world in getting up extravagant and ludicrous spectacles.

A particular account of this affair is given, as it is probably the first time the burning in effigy of a Padre was ever known even in a lukewarm Catholic country, and when we see, in this intensely Catholic country, the same people who spent the morning at Church performing their religious duties, at evening, burn amid scoffs and jeers, the effigy of one of the dignitaries of that same Church, it seems that some uncommonly strong principle is at work, and that the underpinning of the superstitions of the people is beginning to give way, if nothing more.

We have nothing from the City of Mexico later than the 20th inst. From authentic accounts it appears that DEGOLLADO reached Morellia, seventy miles distant from Mexico in the State of Michoacan, with his army, three thousand in number, in good order. He was there joined by a considerable force which had left the North to unite with him at Mexico. The Liberal army was strengthening itself in every possible way to make another descent on the City of Mexico. It is also stated that MARQUEZ had left, or was about to leave, Mexico with a large force to encounter DEGOLLADO at Morellia. AMPUDIA had obtained a secure position with his forces, (two thousand,) in the mountains north of Perote. ALATRISTE, another liberal chief with about the same number of men, was awaiting orders in the State of Puebla.

All accounts agree that the recognition of the Constitutional Government by the American Minister is having a most powerful effect in the capital, and in fact, that it settles the ultimate result, as between the contending parties. The belief that the United States would interfere was entertained in the city. The Miramon factionists manifest the most desperate state of feeling—declaring they will fight to the last, and see the whole country destroyed before they will give up. There is information here that has not been promulgated. It is to the effect that ROBLES, who now holds Jalapa, feels that he has been placed in a ridiculous position and will shortly break out in a new place—that MARQUEZ, who has really done most of the fighting, is not at all satisfied with the share of glory allotted to him—that the fulsome doings of certain parties to repair the damaged prestige of MIRAMON is reacting on themselves—all this, with the scarcity of funds, is tending to a general smash up in the heart of the enemies' camp. The source through which this information comes entitles it to much confidence.

General WHEAT of New-York is here. The General is ardent in the Liberal cause, has many friends in Mexico, and doubtless would do good service if supplied with the proper material. You will soon have plenty of old Spanish and Mexican cannon in New-York. The General, having an eye to business has purchased all the old iron in the place belonging to the Government, amounting it is said to 30,000 tons. More than a hundred vessels must be employed in the transportation.

ESTAQUIO BARRON, the capitalist, died in the City of Mexico a few days since.

The United States steam-frigate *Brooklyn* leaves at 4 o'clock this P. M. with dispatches from the American Minister, to intercept the Tehuantepec Company's steamer *Coatzacoalcos*. Mr. MCLANE desires to be appointed a Special Commissioner to go to the City of Mexico to attend to the interests of American citizens therein located.

MITLA.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, April 26, 1859.

The following protest of the Miramon Government, you probably received from the City of Mexico, by the mail that left this place 22d inst. It did not appear here until two days after, and your correspondent takes this opportunity to forward the same with a few remarks.

From La Sociedad, of the City of Mexico, April 16, 1859.

"*Protest of the Supreme Government of the Republic, Office of the Secretary of State and of Dispatches of Foreign Relations.*"

Having secured the triumph of order and social security against the most melancholy demagoguism, which trampled upon all moral and political principles from Aug., 1855, to the 23d of Jan., 1858, (referring to the rule of the Liberal Party—TRANS.) at which latter period was established in the capital of Mexico, with the general applause of the nation, the Government which at the present time rules, and which emanated from the plan of Tacubaya, proclaimed the 17th day of December, 1857, and reaffirmed in Mexico, the 11th of January, 1858.

"This Government was immediately recognized by all the parties representing foreign nations, including Mr. FORSYTH, Minister of the United States, who concurred with the other Ministers in felicitating the new President on his advent to power."

The above statement, so far as it relates to the recognizing and felicitating the new President is correct. Now, let the reader take the "Plan of Tacubaya," referred to above, (a synopsis of which has been given in this correspondence,) and upon which the Government recognized is based, and ascertain if possible, how it was that an American Minister could recognize and felicitate a party whose antecedents as well as present and future purposes openly expressed on the one hand, pointed to the destruction of everything like harmony in the principles of Constitutional Freedom; freedom in religion, education, and social and commercial intercourse between the two countries; and on the other hand, favoring domestic and foreign despotism of the darkest character,—a party in fact of social and political disorganizers, opposed to the Constitutional and popular party of the country, holding the City of Mexico and a circumscribed section of the country only by means of a standing army. This recognition and felicitation on the part of the American Minister was our first grand mistake.

The protest goes on to say:

"Soon after this event, the same Minister of the United States opened a negotiation, by the express order of his Government, with that of the Republic, to make a treaty, in virtue of which should be ceded to the United States for a sum stipulated therein, a considerable part of the national territory, and the perpetual right of way by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

"The propositions being repelled as injurious to the good name and vital interests of Mexico, the Minister of the United States changed his policy and commenced to raise hindrances to the Administration, provoking disagreeable questions, wounding at every step the national pride, and memorializing or sustaining claims, always exaggerated, and the larger portion destitute of foundation. Nearly the whole of these claims were made up of old complaints against functionaries or agents of the Government, broken down by its scandalous proceedings, and the language of the communications of the said Minister was caustic and offensive. Moreover, there is no excuse for his counsel to the American citizens to disobey the Government, in order to provoke coercive measures to cause obedience and thus protest and suspend relations as he did do; neither is there any excuse for his protecting the enemies of the Government, who profess the same barbarous principles as himself, nor for his savage conduct in going to the extreme of having in his own house the chiefs of the revolution for the purpose of conspiring to give safety and even conceal the silver which, by order of the so-called Government, was taken from the Cathedral of Morelia—torn from its altars."

The writer knows nothing about the merits of the controversy that sprung up between the American Minister and the Government recognized subsequent to the recognition, and therefore has no right to remark especially upon the same. In the absence of all proof in support of the above assertions on the part of the Miramon faction, your correspondent takes the ground that Mr. FORSYTH was in the right, and only desires to remark that the result of the recognition was such as any intelligent man might expect—viz.: Insult, contempt, and no negotiations except such as tended to the destruction of American interests and the prohibition of anything like free, social and commercial intercourse between the two countries. Truly, this was a deplorable fix for our Minister to get into.

But to continue with the protest:

"The Government of Mexico nevertheless always wished to concede to the representative of the United States all those considerations and prerogatives due to his position, reserving the right to make patent to his government his irregular measures. But this Government, far from offering to Mexico the satisfaction due to her honor, approved the conduct of her Minister, and casting aside all disguise, has just officially recognized as the legitimate Government of the Mexican Republic the so-called Constitutional Government represented by D. BENITO JUAREZ, who is to be found in the port of Vera Cruz, in which place he took refuge, having been driven forth by national execration from all those places where he endeavored to establish himself.

"In view of this inconsistent and disloyal conduct, so opposed to the laws of nations and the admitted and established usages of nations, and which can be regarded in no other light than the desire on the part of the United States to materially aggrandise herself at the expense of Mexico, since it appears that the desire to obtain our national territory without regard to the means by which it is done, inasmuch, that for the perfecting of a treaty, agreement or negotiation by means of influences and advantages opposed to the interests of Mexico, she consents to and invest with the habiliments of a legitimate Government, the same which it refused to recognize and repudiated when it hoped to compass its ends with the only national and legitimate representative of the sovereignty of Mexico and acknowledged by all the friendly powers."

This portion of the protest hits the Administration at Washington hard—*very hard*. It carries no additional weight, because it comes from the self-constituted Government in the City of Mexico. It is only what any citizen of Mexico or any foreign power might retort upon the aforesaid Administration; and when the President's recommendation to forcibly seize Sonora and Chihuahua is taken in the same connection, the matter appears still worse. It is but too true, that according to all appearances, the Administration at Washington occupies the position given it in this protest. It is true that the American Minister recognized the despotic, self-constituted and circumscribed Government in the City of Mexico, subsequently quarreled with the same, received his passports, went home and obtained the approval of the Administration at Washington of his course. It is true that another Minister was sent out, who recognized the government which his predecessor refused to recognize, and did, in fact, repudiate. It is true that, according to all available evidence, our present Administration, in its dealings with Mexico, has caused to be cast upon us the imputation of being a fillibustering nation. Humiliating and mortifying as these facts are, the Mexican nation and foreign nations must impute the blame of all this where it properly belongs, and though the American nation is responsible for the acts of its Administration, matters in that quarter have not yet gone so far that the masses of the American people cannot show their disapproval of the acts of that Administration up to the present time, and effectually apply the remedy in its future policy as relates to this country and those foreign Powers who have acted so important a part in bringing about the present state of affairs.

The protest concludes as follows:

"The undersigned, Minister of State and of Dispatches of Foreign Relations, by the special order of his Excellency, Senior General President of the Republic of Mexico, and it might be added, with truth, (MONS. GABRIAC, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from France, &c.,) declares;

That are null and void and of no effect whatsoever, treaties, covenants, regulations or negotiations, in whatsoever matter, have been perfected or may be perfected between the Government at Washington and the so-called Constitutional Government of Mexico; and from this time forward and forever, protest before the civilized world, in the name of the nation, that to Mexico shall be left all her rights over the entire extent of her territorial possessions, according to the limits marked out by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of the 2d of February, 1848, and of the posterior treaty of the 30th of December, 1853, as well as every other point which affects the interest and sovereignty of Mexico.

National Palace of the Government of Mexico, 14th of April, 1859. (Signed) MANUEL DIAZ BONILLA."

From the latter part of this protest, it will be perceived how quick the self-constituted Government in the City of Mexico is to seize upon the opportunity to make capital by assuming the inference that the basis of the recognition of the Constitutional Government by the United States, is the ceding to the latter by the former a portion of the territorial domain; an inference which, to the personal knowledge of your correspondent, has no foundation in truth. It must also be evident that any party in Mexico, giving out that it is determined to maintain the true interests and the integrity of the Republic, gains great strength thereby. And any party that is suspected of yielding to the contrary policy, loses strength in the same proportion. If, therefore, the United States desires that any party in the country should sustain itself on its own merits, a demand for the ceding of territory or other advantages or merits contrary to the sovereignty of Mexico, must not at this time be made. It will probably be perceived, also, that had the suggestion of the President, to forcibly occupy Sonora and Chihuahua, been carried out, all parties in Mexico would have been united in a bitter feeling of hostility against the United States, and foreign Powers would undoubtedly have had the moral right to sustain this republic in any measures of opposition she might have been disposed to adopt, saying nothing about the right of said foreign Powers to do as *they* pleased with Mexico. But this irretrievable mischief we have most fortunately escaped. And what is the actual state of affairs at the present time?

Mr. MCLANE, Minister from the United States, has recognized the Constitutional Government of the Republic of Mexico. This Government has made important concessions to the Tehuantepec Company. It has signed an agreement permitting the survey of certain routes across the country, and permitting United States troops to guard American trains passing over said routes. It has signified its willingness to open the port of Guaymas to the United States, modify and simplify the tariff to suit American interests, and otherwise open the country to peaceful American enterprise. It is gathering its strength and means to raise another army to oppose the Government at the City of Mexico.

The self constituted Government in the capital has defeated the Liberal forces who were besieging it. It has shot down in cold blood and imprisoned without cause American citizens. It has withdrawn the exequatur of Mr. BLACK, American Consul at the City of Mexico, and of all other American Consuls in the Republic,—treated the said BLACK with indignity, and refused to allow him to correspond with his Government. It has protested against the recognition of the Constitutional Government by Mr. MCLANE, declaring all acts consummated between the Cabinet at Washington and the Government of JUAREZ null and void and in the most offensive, insulting manner, by violence and otherwise, bid defiance to the United States and undisguisedly evinced the bitter hatred it entertains towards that country and its citizens. The English Minister has pursued the unheard-of course of refusing protection to American citizens in their extremity, and in all the unlawful, unfriendly and barbarous proceedings of the self-constituted Government at the City of Mexico towards the United States this functionary, in connection with those representing France and Spain, have openly cooperated, and rapidly as possible they are urging matters to the extreme of war!

This is the actual state of affairs at the present moment, and it now becomes proper to inquire, "What have our Ministers in Mexico of late years been about?" "What have the present Administration and present Congress been about that affairs in this country have been allowed to come steadily and surely to the crisis so suddenly sprung upon our country?"—a crisis as momentous as has arisen since the Government has been in existence.

"What is to be done?" is the next question. To withdraw from Mexico entirely now would be to humble ourselves before the world in the dust, and saying to Europe, "We forego our cherished intention and evident destiny to extend our influence and institutions beyond our present limits—do with Mexico as you like." This is impossible. There is but one course left for the United States to pursue, and that is to sustain the Constitutional, Liberal Party. This was evident long ago. The southern frontier of the United States borders on that of Mexico from ocean to ocean. Her great mail routes pass around and through that country to reach the Pacific. The natural proclivity of American citizens to open up adjoining countries, to extend trade and commerce, art, science and arms, is irrepressible, and towards Mexico this is all tending. To guide this current on its peaceful course, and for the common advantage of both countries, is the first great duty of the United States Government. Such a government as that which now rules in the City of Mexico, cannot be acknowledged or even *tolerated* by the United States, based as it is on the idea of war against our institutions, and sustained in this by despotic Europe. The acknowledgment of such a government is against our political creed and hazardous to our very political existence. On the other hand, the Constitutional Party, comprising four-fifths of the inhabitants of Mexico, repudiating despotic Europe, invite us to their country to follow peaceful avocations, such as best suit our interests and tastes. We are really and truly invited by the masses. The United States Government, therefore, in obedience to its instincts of self preservation, its superior right as a contiguous nation and sister republic, and by all the higher moral rights which regulate the well being of nations, is in duty bound to say to united Europe, "*The Constitutional Party in Mexico shall be sustained at all hazards.*" The full and unequivocal recognition of the Constitutional Government by Mr. McLane embodies this declaration. It was done nobly and boldly, and with a voice of thunder and warning it fell upon the ears of the despots and the representatives of Europe while engaged in their nefarious machinations in the City of Mexico. It only remains now for the people and Government of the United States to give their representative in this country full and unequivocal support. *England* will undoubtedly, ultimately coincide with the United States. It should be borne in mind that petty English Consuls and the inferior class of English Ministers all over the world, invariably oppose American interests, being influenced by their own petty interests. It is only when matters reach the higher order of English Statesmen, who are above such unworthy influences, that both countries are brought to act on a common basis in sustaining the common principles of humanity as they are regarded in this enlightened age. Though England is undoubtedly right in the main, in looking to any and all Governments holding the treasury of Mexico for the payment of certain sums of money according to stipulation, it is not probable she will sustain a Minister who makes use of his discretionary powers to restore despotism at the expense of freedom, which he does in exerting himself to sustain the self-constituted, despotic Government in the City of Mexico, and crushing the free, Constitutional Government of which JUAREZ is the chief Executive. In so doing, England dries up the source from which her debt is liquidated, and establishes an unnatural hatred and contest with the only nation on the face of the earth with whom she can fraternize.

The protest which forms the basis of the foregoing remarks, has probably been sent forth by the Miramon Government and the representatives of the European Powers as a great *state* paper, *a la Louis Napoleon*. It has not the slightest claim to be regarded as such. It is a case of artful special pleading from a thoroughly spurious source. Its grandiloquent assertions of the popularity and nationality of its party, its regard for the interests of Mexico, &c., with its depreciation of the Constitutional Party, are, to use a word more expressive than elegant, all *bosh*. It was indicted by apt students of the Santa Anna school in the midst of scenes of murder and robbery of the most savage nature. BONILLA, the man who signs his name to the document, was one of the parties who effected the sale of the Mesilla Valley to the United States. His name is on the paper of sale, and it is well known that some of the gold received therefor went into his own pocket.

MITLA.

Letter of Mr. McLane to Ocampo, Minister of State of Foreign Affairs, relative to the Protest of the Central Government at Mexico.

U. S. LEGATION, VERA CRUZ, April 26, 1859.

SIR: My attention has been called to a publication in one of the newspapers of the City of Mexico, styled "A Protest of the Supreme Government," and signed by Mr. MANUEL DIAZ BONILLA, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Government, of which President MIRAMON is the Chief Executive, alleging:

First, That Mr. FORSYTH recognized that Government and endeavored to initiate a negotiation for the purchase of a considerable portion of the national territory of Mexico.

Second, That failing in this endeavor, he sought occasions of contest and misunderstanding and excited his countrymen to disobedience, which proceedings resulted finally in the suspension of political relations between himself and that Government.

Third, That the Supreme Government tolerated such conduct only to make it known to the Government of the United States, which latter, instead of rebuking him, approved his conduct, and to make manifest its hostility and illustrate its disloyalty to the Supreme Government, recognized the Constitutional Government, of which President JUAREZ is the Chief Executive, and which it had previously rejected, with a view to invest it with such habiliments of legitimacy and authority, as would enable it, in conjunction with the Government of the United States, to despoil Mexico of her national territory.

Fourth, It declares void all treaties and agreements between the Government of the United States and the Constitutional Government of Mexico.

This is a statement of facts in connection with the recognition of the Central Government of the City of Mexico by Mr. FORSYTH, adroitly associated with other facts and incidents occurring at a different epoch of time and under totally different circumstances, with a view to impeach the consistency and good faith of the Government of the United States.

When Mr. FORSYTH recognized the Government which he did, President COMONFORT had abandoned the country, and he could not know that President JUAREZ had yet organized the Constitutional Government, consequently, the Government recognized by Mr. FORSYTH was the only *de facto* Imperial Government in Mexico at the time, and in recognizing it as such, he acted in conformity with the well-settled practice and policy of the United States.

Subsequently, he closed political relations with that Government, not because he failed or was likely to fail in the negotiations for the purchase of territory, but because that Government wantonly trampled upon all the well-established principles of law and comity that regulate the intercourse of civilized States, and the Government of the United States approved his act in suspending diplomatic and political relations with a Government which adopted such a course.

Still later, when almost the entire Mexican nation had repudiated the Central Government, and the Constitutional Government of President JUAREZ was fully restored to its functions and accepted by more than four-fifths of the Republic, through its special Minister in Washington, Señor MATA, it invited the Government of the United States to re-open political relations with the Republic of Mexico.

The Government of the United States had only to assure itself that this Constitutional Government existed in Mexico with power and authority to adjust the questions at issue between the two Republics, at the time when political relations were suspended, and that it was disposed to exercise its power in a loyal and friendly spirit.

The great extent of territory in the Republic of Mexico bordering upon that of the United States, and the very important and intimate relations—political and commercial—that have been established between the two Republics by existing treaties, and the enterprise of the citizens of both countries, make it the imperative duty of the Government of the United States to reopen political relations with the Republic of Mexico whenever a just regard to its own dignity and the laws and usages of nations would enable it to do so.

Under these circumstances, although a civil war existed in the Republic of Mexico, and the Government, of which President MIRAMON is the Chief Executive, held possession of the capital of the Republic and two or three of its principal cities, the Government of the United States could not well refuse to recognize the Constitutional Government of Mexico as the rightful and *de facto* authority with which it was its duty to negotiate, in relation to all imperial questions at issue between the Governments of the two Republics.

Four-fifths of the States constituting the Mexican Republic, and an equally large proportion of its citizens, recognized the authority of the Constitutional Government, and repudiated that exercised by the Government in the City of Mexico; all the sea-ports upon the Gulf of Mexico and upon the Pacific Ocean in the Republic of Mexico, at which Consuls of the United States resided, recognized the authority of the Constitutional Government; and all the States of the Republic contiguous to the territory of the United States, some five or six in number, as well as those States on the South, through which citizens of the United States are entitled by treaty to pass, with their effects and merchandise, free of all charge and duty from the Atlantic to the Pacific, recognized this same Constitutional Government, of which President JUAREZ is the Chief Executive.

These considerations of a purely political significance, without referring to the friendly and loyal spirit manifested by the Constitutional Government towards the Government of the United States, constitute a sufficient reason why the latter should accept the overtures tendered by the former through its Special Minister in Washington, Senor MATA.

These facts are susceptible of much development, but the simple statement thereof is quite sufficient to repel the injurious reflections and unfounded assumptions that are set forth in the protest already referred to.

In this act of recognition of the Constitutional Government by that of the United States, nothing is signified that can properly be regarded as a departure from the impartial neutrality which has always directed the policy of the United States in relation to the Republic of Mexico in those civil wars and contests for the sovereignty of the Republic which have heretofore afflicted the country; for, although strictly speaking, it rests with the nation to determine in whom the legitimate authority of the country resides, yet foreign States must of necessity judge for themselves which of the contending governments or parties they will recognize by sending to or receiving Ambassadors, or whether they will suspend altogether diplomatic relations with the nation in question, and either alternative may be adopted without affording any just cause of complaint.

In reference to the particular case now under consideration, nothing has yet been done by the Government of the United States, or its representatives in Mexico, which denies to the Government in the City of Mexico, of which President MIRAMON is the chief Executive, all its rights as a Government where it exists, whether these be rights of war against its enemy, or political rights over all those properly subject to its actual authority wherever the same may be established, and all attempts emanating from that Government to misrepresent the policy and political action of the Government of the United States must only tend to disturb the state of impartial neutrality which it now occupies. ROBERT M. MCLANE.

To MELCHOR OCAMPO, Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Mexico, Vera Cruz.

Reply of Mr. Ocampo to Mr. McLane.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, VERA CRUZ, April 28, 1859.

SIR: Your Excellency's attention has very properly been called—as you tell me in your note of yesterday, which I had the honor to receive—to the publication which DON MANUEL DIAZ DE BONILLA has made in the City of Mexico, in reference to the act by which your Excellency has recognized the Constitutional Government of Señor JUAREZ, in the name of the Government which you so worthily represent.

Such a publication might be noteworthy, were it not the natural and logical sequence to the aspirations by which the armed faction of the City of Mexico has endeavored to create the belief that it is the Government of the Republic. This faction had a much more modest birth. It desired "*to maintain itself only through the authority which the Republic might accord to it*;" but, blinded by the ephemeral triumphs of its most ephemeral conquests, and still more by the unfortunate recognition afforded it, as though it were a Government, by the representatives of some of the friendly Powers, it is not willing to acknowledge that the Republic has not been willing to give to it more authority than that of a usurper who commands and governs only the ground upon which its armed forces trample.

It aims—and this is but natural—longer to figure as a Government, though it may in reality do no more than oppress as many as fall beneath its rule—murder those it meets with, or fancies it has a pretext to murder—that these acts may serve the purpose of their reign of terror; it wastes the public funds, destroys the institutions of learning and public charity, the more clearly and fully to give the lie, by its acts, to its pretensions and pretences for the protection of life, liberty and property. But your Excellency need have no uneasiness on this account. This bloody and long-protracted drama shall terminate, and the final result of its protest will be that posterity shall award to it the merit of the logical deduction to be drawn between its pretensions and its declarations. Destitute, as they are, of the legitimate title to speak in the name of the nation, nothing they can say is binding upon her; neither is there any danger that the subsequent assent by the whole Republic shall hereafter hallow its acts.

These have been so infamous, unheard of and ferocious, that the nation which already knew the thirst for blood that has ever beset this faction—and which it has sought to satiate whenever it has held power—runs no risk of again being lulled to sleep by the living protestations which are held out to it of peace, guarantees and better times. A long and sad experience has already taught her to know them well. Your Excellency may, therefore, let them speak and protest. Your Excellency has replied with the *data* in your possession to the first three points, which you have enumerated, in reference to the publication of Senor BONILLA. With regard to the fourth, your Excellency will be enabled to see what—with the concurrence of his Excellency the President, to whom I have submitted your Excellency's note—is this day said to the Governors, &c., of the several States by the proper Department.

Your Excellency may well rely, as you do and ought to, upon the wisdom of your Government, upon the good and substantial reasons which your Excellency had to act as you have done, and upon the just right and material power of that Government which your Government has recognized as the only legitimate Government of the Republic, and do not fear that this Republic can be obligated to any thing by the rebel faction of the capital which does not comport with its interests.

Your Excellency will please accept the renewal of my most distinguished consideration and esteem.

M. OCAMPO.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

REPLY OF MR. OCAMPO TO BONILLA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday contain the reply of Señor OCAMPO, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Juarez Government, to the fourth point in the protest of the Central Government, namely that "All treaties and contracts," made with the former, "are null and void." OCAMPO says "notwithstanding all their protests, the nation, which has no need of such officious tutors, will do that which seems to it fit, and the vain words of an usurping functionary (meaning BONILLA, whom he calls impudent,) will not have other authority than the enlightened sovereignty with which the Sovereignty of the Republic sees proper to clothe them."

The Retreat of Miramon from Vera Cruz---His Account of the Business.

Among the documents supplied us by our files of the *Progreso* is the official report of the failure of the Vera Cruz expedition, transmitted by Gen. MIRAMON to his Minister of Relations, Gen. BONILLA. It is dated at Medellin, March 28.

After reciting the motives, preparations and exalted anticipations with which the expedition was undertaken, he ascribes his failure to a variety of causes, which prescience itself could hardly have foreseen. These were the destruction of the bridges, the devastation of the rancherias, and the utter desolation of the country adjoining the road between Cordoba and Vera Cruz,—defensive precautions shrewdly taken by the Liberals of the latter city. Owing to the detention and exhaustion of supplies resulting from these "acts of barbarism," whereby "magnificent public works, of immense public utility, were reduced to ruin," and "a great portion of the National territory laid waste," he arrived before Vera Cruz so near the commencement of the sickly season, that nothing but the utmost promptitude in the remission of fresh supplies of money, of powder and of provisions from the capital, could enable him to invest the City, with any hope of capturing it in the short period left. These supplies, thanks to the tardiness of the Minister of Hacienda, were not forthcoming. Without them, any attempt upon the town would have been madness, and accordingly retreat was of necessity the order of the day. The President, nevertheless, expresses the determination to resume, as soon as he shall have "completed the pacification of the interior," the attempt upon the "heroic city," and engages to punish the rebels banded there.

NAVAL.—The United States Surveying steamer *Corwin*, Lieutenant CRAVEN, arrived on Sunday, from Key West in six days. The following is her list of officers: Lieutenant Commanding, T. A. CRAVEN; Second Lieutenant, W. D. DU BARRY; Third Lieutenant, JOHN S. NICHOLS, Jr.; Draughtsman, LOUIS RAUCHER: Surgeon, T. L. P. CROMWELLER; Chief Engineer, HUGH CLARK; Assistant Engineers, C. V. CROSS and THOS. DIXIE; Assistant Draughtsman, CHAS. HEINE.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arago and Vigo off Cape Race and the Nova Scotian at Quebec.

FRENCH DECLARATION OF WAR.

NO COLLISION REPORTED

Martial Law Declared at Trieste.

Departure of the French Emperor to the Theatre of War.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

Universal Elevation of the Rate of Interest.

Decline in Cotton—Advance in Breadstuffs and Provisions—Consols—90 1-4a90 1-2.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, May 16.

The steamship *Arago* passed Cape Race, and an abstract of her news, which was put on board a fishing boat by Captain LINES, has reached this port.

The *Arago* has 140 passengers. She left Cowes on the evening of the 4th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York 23d, arrived out on the 4th inst., and the steamship *Vanderbilt*, which went to sea on Sunday, the 24th, from New-York, was off Cowes at 8½ P. M. of the 4th.

The news has been mainly anticipated by the arrivals at New-York, but being one day later in date possesses one or two features of interest.

The Bank of France had raised its rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

The Bank of Frankfort had also raised its rate of discount from 3 to 4½ per cent.

The Dutch Government had applied to the Chambers for a credit of £500,000

The clipper ship *Champion of the Seas* had arrived from Melbourne with £92,040 in treasure.

The advance in the rates of interest by the Bank of England was expected to be made on the 5th.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN AT QUEBEC.

RIVER DU LOUPS, Monday, May 16.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* has passed this station, on her way to Quebec.

Her advices are from Liverpool to the 4th inst.

The panic in the London Stock Exchange had subsided.

There had been no collision as yet between the Austrian and Sardinian armies, but one was expected at any moment.

Some engagements are reported, but they are not confirmed. A battle was expected about the 5th.

The French Minister at V

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

TUESDAY, MAY 17.

American Baptist Missionary Union.—Meeting of Board of Managers in First Baptist church, Broome-street, at 10 o'clock A. M.

American Baptist Home Mission Society.

MORNING SESSION.

The annual meeting of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society was commenced at 10½ o'clock on Friday morning, at Calvary Church, in Twenty-third-street.

JOHN P. CROZER, Esq., of Pennsylvania, the President, called the Society to order, and after a hymn and prayer by the Rev. THOS. ROBERTS, of New-Jersey, addressed the Society expressing his conviction that the members of the Society must be pleased to know that there was no disposition anywhere to interfere with their operations. He had been gratified when he had surveyed the field of the Society, but he had felt that he stations occupied by it were not sufficiently numerous. Recent events had stripped the foreign field of some of its charms, but the home field had risen in public estimation; in his view the Home Mission had predadient claims. The Society had its origin in Love; it had accomplished much, though it was still in its infancy. It stood to-day in all the pride and strength of youth and early manhood. It was its duty to occupy the new territories to the utmost extent. There was much yet to be done. He knew of no gauge by which to measure what the Society could do. Their cause was the cause of God, and although many of those engaged in it would soon pass away, the work would go on and the Society would continue to prosecute it. At the conclusion of the address the following committees were appointed:

Committee on Credentials—The Hon. J. M. Leonard, Pennsylvania; the Rev. O. Tracy, New-Hampshire; J. S. Lade, New-York; T. Powell, Ohio; J. W. Parkhurst, Massachusetts.

On Nomination of Officers—The Rev. E. Lathrop, D. D.; T. Watson, Esq.; M. G. Hodge, New-York; R. Babcock, D. D., New-Jersey; C. Willett, Wisconsin.

On Life Directors and Members present—The Rev. L. Porter, D. D., Massachusetts; H. Danish, New-York; W. H. Parmy, New-Jersey; S. D. Phelps, D. D., Connecticut; and W. H. Muno, New-York.

EBENEZER CALDWELL, Esq., the Treasurer, presented his report, from which it appears that the receipts from all sources, including a balance on hand from last year of $4 459, amount to $49 936 34. Of this sum $7,188 was in legacies. The disbursements amount to $45,182 48—of which, $29,109 61 was paid to Missionaries. There is a balance in the Treasury of $4,803 66, subject, however, to drafts of Missionaries amounting to $3 537 31.

The Rev. Mr. CHANDLER, on behalf of the General Convention, presented the proceedings of that body.

The Rev. Dr. HILL read portions of the Annual Report, and presented a communication from the Board of Managers, recommending changes in the constitution so as to provide for the election of two auditors instead of one, and of one Corresponding Secretary instead of Secretaries of Correspondence. Further, the Board proposed to alter the seventh article of the constitution, so that donations could be received for books for missionaries, and contributions for the education of their children, and other purposes.

The Rev. Dr. GILLETTE stated that the Board was unanimous in making these recommendations.

The Rev. D. B. CHENEY, of Pennsylvania, opposed changes in the constitution, and offered an amendment providing that the whole subject should be referred.

The remainder of the morning session was consumed in discussing this matter.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session commenced at 2½ o'clock with religious exercises. The consideration of the recommendation of the Board of Managers was resumed, and it was immediately laid upon the table, and a Committee of five appointed last year to consider the same subject, was called on to report.

The Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, from that Committee, stated that meetings of the Committee had been held, but nothing had been done, and the Committee had no report to present. The report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

The resolution just laid on the table was called up again, and the resolution, with the amendment offered at the close of the morning's session, was adopted.

The recommendation of the Executive Board, in favor of substituting two auditors instead of one, in the constitution, was adopted. That providing that there should be one Corresponding Secretary only, called forth considerable debate, in the course of which Dr. FISH, of New-Jersey, in opposing the recommendation, asked what the Society was doing that its receipts were so small. He was dissatisfied with the operations of the Society, and had been for some time. There was no more spirit in the Society than there was moisture in a chip that had been baked. [Laughter.] He urged the full occupation of the field which God had given them.

Mr. CRANE, of Illinois, said he knew that several ministers had been sent to the West for the purpose of making money.

The President called him to order.

Dr. HILL said it had been charged that a great many incompetent ministers had been sent out West. He claimed that great care had been taken in sending ministers out West.

The recommendation was finally referred back to the Executive Board.

The third recommendation of the Board was next considered.

The Rev. Dr. CHENEY, and others, opposed it. The recommendation was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. SHELDON, of Troy, offered a resolution in favor of adopting the recommendation of the Convention, urging that the Constitution of the Society be amended so that the election of annual members should be provided for, and no more life members should be chosen

Mr. BUCKNALL offered, as a substitute, a resolution declaring that while the Society recognised the authority of the churches exercised in every legitimate way, it could not recognise the document containing this recommendation, and, therefore, declined to express any opinion with regard to it.

The Rev. Dr. EDWARD BRIGHT spoke at length in favor of the original resolution. He deemed the principle of life membership undemocratic and contrary to the spirit of the Baptist Church.

The Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, of Massachusetts, defended the life members. They who elected the Executive Board were properly those who had consecrated their lives and property to the good work which this Society was designed to carry forward. He preferred the adoption of the substitute.

The discussion was not finished when 5 o'clock, the hour of adjournment, arrived. The session closed with a prayer from the Rev. Dr. SHADRACH.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening, the Society reassembled, at 7½ o'clock and listened to addresses, a sketch of which is given below. Before they were delivered a hymn was sung, and Rev. Mr. WELSH, of Missouri, offered prayer. It was stated that Gov. FLETCHER, of Vermont, and Professor HOTCHKISS, who had been expected to deliver addresses on this occasion, were detained, so that they could not be present.

The Rev. Dr. HILL read a portion of the report of the Board of Managers, part of which had been read in the morning. The report was adopted.

The Rev. WM. CATHCART, of Philadelphia, then addressed the Society. Some three centuries ago, he said, CATHERINE DE MEDICI ruled France, and at that time a treaty was made with the Protestants, and they were beguiled to their ruin. At the tolling of a well-known bell the slaughter began. Coligni was soon no more; the streets ran blood; in Paris, 6,000 fell, and 60,000 Protestants throughout France. Great were the Catholic rejoicings that followed, and their sounds had been echoed till the present day, and now reechoed over the prairies of the West. If Romanism in our day were the Romanism of RIENZI, or of CHAS. CARROLL of Carrollton, it might be regarded with indifference; but American Catholicism was inimical to everything that bore the semblance of Protestantism. Popery counting its hundreds of thousands of followers, was scattered over the West, leading its followers as surely to destruction as the disciples of Brahma were conducted to death when they were placed before the car of Juggernaut. Mary, Joseph, St. Patrick, were the gods of Popery. It was the most gigantic system of moral religious and political evil that ever had existed. Every American freeman as he thought of these things should pray to God for protection. It was a fact that all were conversant with that the first sentiments of a community were retained for generations. Nowhere was this so evident as in the United States. In the Massachusetts of to-day still lived the Puritan principles of her founders, and they would live there to the last. New-Orleans had been settled and built under Polish influences. The habits of her people, her principles, her institutions, the whole tone and bent of the Crescent City were Popish. If the seed was properly planted the fruit would be good; but where it was not, it was far otherwise: and in the West were crowds of outcasts gathered and infidels from abroad. Were those the men to found States and reflect glory upon the country? If this Home Missionary spirit were crucified or suffered to shiver to death, fifty years hence might be seen half a dozen States gathered under the black banner of Romanism. He had never [illegible] with the habit of glorifying one's country when there was so much to boast of as the Americans had; but in the midst of this glorification a voice would be heard proclaiming that to God it was all to be ascribed. The Speaker alluded to the causes of the downfall of ancient Rome, and said it would begin with ourselves and with many people on the globe if the fear of God were suggested. If we would save Western country [illegible] must never rest till the gospel of Christ was planted all over the land. Every [illegible] should [illegible] until Romanism was swept before the [illegible] of their own religion. Rev. Cas[illegible], of Wisconsin, was next introduced. He [illegible] been born again the same day that [illegible] formed; that fact, as well [illegible] Upheld, endeared the So[illegible] to him. [illegible] story of an illiterate west[illegible] in his speech, and [illegible] elaborations, always commanded [illegible] we're a-all former-er-writers, or ought to be!" So were they who opposed all missionaries, or ought to be. He opposed the idea of taking from the Society the power in which it was doing. Where was the limitation? Should do that work! He loved the Society for [illegible] had done, and for what it [illegible] was following [illegible]

could learn in the West Truth had gained upon Error at almost every point. The speaker dwelt upon the importance of erecting church edifices, and predicted a brilliant future for the great Northwest. He asserted that the Society had lost confidence in the Western men, and apologized for the land speculators of the West through whose agency massed men at the East had suffered. He asked if the West was the only place where there were speculators. He wanted to impress upon the Society that they out West were not sinners above [illegible] who dwell in Jerusalem. He denied that the West was hopelessly bankrupt. When the sun ceased to shine, when seed time and harvest should cease to come round with the revolving year, then, and then only, it would be safe to declare that the West was hopelessly bankrupt. As regarded the secularized ministers of the West he had not run foul of many, and he wanted to know if there were none such in New-York. In Massachusetts there were more ordained ministers than churches, and what were they doing? Making books and some of them making money. Those ministers out West who had sacrificed their consciences for three per cent, a month were greatly to be pitied. Most of them were poor men now. He did not blame his brethren here who had been scorched in the West if they felt sore; but he wanted to assure them that there were honest men out West. Now more than ever they needed help, and if God granted them two harvests all should be paid back. He urged renewed contributions for the support of ministers in the field.

The Society and audience, which quite filled the church, were dismissed with a benediction.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The members of this Society reassembled at Calvary Church, in Twenty-third-street, at 9¼ A. M., Saturday. A hymn was sung, and the Rev. Mr. KEMPTON, of New Jersey, offered prayer.

The Rev. Dr. POSTER, of Massachusetts, offered the report of the Committee on Life membership, from which it appeared that there were 230 Life Members and 91 Directors present at this annual meeting of the Society. The report was accepted.

The Hon. J. M. LEONARD, of Philadelphia, from the Committee on Delegates, reported that there were 13 delegates present. The report was accepted.

The consideration of the resolution providing for the abolition of Life-membership and for the election of Annual members instead, was resumed.

The Rev. Dr. LATHROP opposed the substitute offered by Dr. BUCKNALL, declaring that the Society did not recognize the right of the delegates to recommend the proposed change, and therefore declining to make it. He did recognize the right of his brethren to make such recommendations.

The Rev. Dr. BUCKNALL had nothing to say against his brethren, but he thought it wrong to forestall the action of this body in this way. They came here representing the 4,200 Baptist Churches in the Free States, and each stood alone to do what seemed to him right—and a fig for that Baptist who could not stand alone. He had nothing now to say against the recommendation, but he was not pleased with its origin. Every resolution offered here should originate in this body.

The Rev. A. H. BURLINGAME, of New York, offered as an amendment a resolution directing that, in view of the manifest desire for a change in the constitution of this Society, a Committee of five be appointed to consider its propriety and report at the present session, and if the proposed measure is thought of favorably, that it be acted on next year. He said he was in favor of the proposed change; he was in favor of putting his foot on the aristocratic element of this Society.

The Rev. Dr. BUCKNALL accepted Mr. BURLINGAME'S amendment as a substitute for his own, and after some debate it was adopted unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. COLVER moved that the recommendation of the Convention be referred to the same Committee, and the motion was carried.

The Rev. Dr. HODGE moved that the motion to refer the proposed amendment with regard to corresponding secretaries to the Executive Board be re-considered. This was carried, and the matter was referred to the same Committee of five to which the consideration of the other proposed amendments was to be committed.

Mr. JOHN M. DAVIES, of New York, now addressed the Society, and said his heart had been pained when he had heard that the discharge of missionaries at the West had been rendered imperative. On an average, only five cents had been received from each communicant of the Baptist Church during the past year. If there was any way in which the churches would be made to take a deeper interest in the support of the missionary work it seemed to him that three times the amount of last year's receipts could be collected.

Judge RUSTON, of New Jersey, supposed all were impressed with the fact that they had not done what they ought to have done. He offered a resolution directing that a Committee of five be appointed to consider what effectual means may be taken for increasing the receipts, the Committee to report at the next annual meeting.

The Rev. Dr. BABCOCK, of Patterson, N. J., supported the resolution, but hoped it would be directed that the Committee report at the present session of the Society. There were those here who would go away grieved if something definite was not done at this meeting. The $29 000 which was all that was actually applied to the support of missionaries annually was a paltry sum.

The Rev. Mr. WESTON paid a tribute to the missionaries at the West, and favored the adoption of the resolution.

The Rev. Dr. CHURCH, of New York, stated that he had received communications from the new States, setting forth that there were excellent ministers prepared to enter upon the missionary work at the West for $200 a year, relying principally for support upon the fields in which they labor.

The resolution was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. LATHROP presented the report of the Committee on Nominations, recommending the election of the following officers:

President—JOHN P. CROZER, Esq., Chester, Penn. Vice-Presidents—J. E. Southworth, Esq., New-York; J. W. Merrill, Esq., Boston. Treasurer—Ebenezer Caldwell, Esq., New-York. Auditors—Smith Sneedon, New-York; R. Stout, New-York. Secretaries of Correspondence—The Rev. Benjamin M. Hill, New-York; the Rev. D. B. Cheney, Philadelphia. Recording Secretary—A. B. Capwell, Esq., New-York.

Tellers were appointed, and a vote was taken on the list presented by the Committee. The result was announced during the afternoon session.

The Chairman announced that the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution would consist of Dr. Lathrop, of New York; Mr. Linnard, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Merrill, of Massachusetts; Dr. Webb, of New-Jersey; and Dr. Dean, of New-Jersey—and that the Committee of Inquiry concerning the method of increasing the yearly receipts of the Society would consist of Mr. Davies, of New-York; Judge Ranyon, of New Jersey; Dr. Bucknall, of Pennsylvania; Dr. Porter, of Massachusetts; and Dr. Weston, of Illinois.

The Society now united in singing a hymn, after which

The Rev. Mr. HAMILTON, of Wisconsin, one of the Society's missionaries at the West, addressed the Society. He said seven and a half years had passed since he went from New-Haven as a missionary to the West, and now meeting so many of his brethren he was under the influence of much emotion. His field of labor was Appleton, a young City on the Fox River, in Wisconsin, and there, at a distance from his co-workers, he stood up to preach the Gospel. At first his flock had worshipped in contracted quarters, but now they had a church partially completed which would cost $4 000; if he could take home with him $500, the church could be completed. He believed it the greatest economy for the Society to build churches out West, and in a short time their congregations would become self-sustaining. His soul had been harrowed when he had heard the hard things said about the missionaries in the West. Those missionaries had to sustain the Church, instead of being sustained by the Church.

The Rev. SAMUEL WHITE spoke of the importance of sending to the West good missionaries.

The Rev. Mr. BUTTERFIELD, from Iowa, followed. He said his brethren at the West relied on this Society. The great way to spread knowledge was the working of mind upon mind. Either the truth must be poured in upon the masses at the West, or infidelity must prevail. The Second Baptist Church at Davenport, where he came from, was under a debt of $8 000; and unless that was paid off soon, that church would become the headquarters of the Devil; the Universalists were waiting to get hold of the church.

The Rev. Dr. TAYLOR hoped the money would be raised immediately. The sum of $920 was collected for the relief of this church on the spot.

The Rev. Mr. BUTTERFIELD returned his heartfelt thanks for the sympathy manifested, and pledged himself with the beginning thus made to save that Church.

The Rev. Dr. TAYLOR offered a resolution, declaring that the cause of the Church at Davenport appealed to the especial sympathy of Baptists. It was adopted unanimously.

The morning session was closed with prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Society met again at 2½ P. M.

The Committee appointed to consider the propriety of the proposed amendments to the Constitution reported a large number of amendments, and action in regard to which was deferred to the next annual meeting.

The Committee appointed to consider the means of increasing the receipts of the Society presented its report. It recommended that the entire services of the provisional Secretary be secured permanently if possible; that one of the Secretaries occupy the Western part of the country, and that the other Secretary reside in New-York and perform like labors here, and that the question of the sphere of action of the Secretaries respectively be referred to the Executive Board; and that in case the services of the Junior Secretary cannot be obtained, the Board be authorized to fill the vacancy till the next annual meeting. The report was accepted.

Mr. JAMES H. REED, of Providence, R. I., offered a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the Society an effort should be made to raise $100,000 during the ensuing year, to be appropriated to the missionary work. It was adopted.

The officers nominated by the Committee on Nominations were declared duly elected and after the transaction of routine business the Society adjourned *sine die*.

The following is a summary of labors and results at all the stations occupied by the missionaries of the Society during the past year:

One hundred and sixteen missionaries, assistant missionaries and agents labored under the commission of the Society. Thirty one of the number were new appointments at various periods of the year. The number in commission on the 31st of March was 83. Twenty two of the missionaries preached in foreign languages; twenty of them were natives of foreign lands.

The number of States and Territories occupied was sixteen. The number of stations and out stations supplied was 789. The aggregate amount of time bestowed upon the field is equal to that of one man for eighty-five and a quarter years.

The missionaries report revivals of religion at twenty six stations; the baptism of seven hundred and sixty-four persons, (of whom seventy-four were converted Roman Catholics and foreign Lutherans); the hopeful conversion of one hundred and seventy-nine others; the organization of fifty-three churches; the ordination of twenty-two ministers; the completion of fifteen church edifices; and the commencement of fourteen others.

The Churches aided by the Society contributed to the usual objects of Christian benevolence $3,342 97, and for the support of the Gospel among themselves $15,121 48.

Seven Churches heretofore aided by the Society have become self-sustaining.

In addition to the above, the missionaries report the following:

Sermons preached	17,894
Lectures and addresses	1,316
Pastoral visits	26 994
Prayer and other meetings attended	9,588
Signatures to temperance pledge	699
Miles traveled in discharge of duty	102,934
Schools visited	538
Sabbath schools in the churches	137
Bible classes	89
Number of teachers	910
Number of scholars	7,573
Volumes in Sabbath school libraries	16,610
Stations where monthly concert of prayer is observed	53
Preparing for the ministry	24

The Rev. H. G. WESTON, formerly of Illinois, now of this City, preached a sermon before the Society and a large audience at Calvary Church, in Twenty-third street, yesterday afternoon.

The Young Men's Christian Union.

One of the pleasantest occasions of the week, at least for those engaged in it, was the second anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Union, which was held on Friday evening, in Dodworth's Hall. There was the promise of good things intellectual in the names of the speakers announced; but besides these were good things physical provided. In the center of the room were arranged tables loaded down with sandwiches, ice-cream, &c. Gentlemen and ladies began to assemble early in the evening, and by half-past eight the hall was filled with quite a brilliant audience.

Shortly after nine o'clock, Mr. RICHARD WARREN called the assembly to order. This, he said, was the banquet of the series of meetings which the association had been holding for the last two days. It was their desire to promote feelings of fellowship. They should not allow themselves to be separated by sectarian lines. He then invited the gentlemen to wait upon the ladies present as they would in their own parlors, putting aside all formality. The company then gathered around the refreshment tables, and proceeded to discuss the good things provided.

After having been helped, Mr. WARREN called upon the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS to make some remarks. But the waiters were rattling the dishes, and Dr. BELLOWS was compelled to postpone what he had to say for a few moments. Again taking the stand, Dr. B. said he was about to make the experiment of speaking without having anything to say. Nobody wanted to hear any speeches to-night, except those pleasant little ones which they desired to make to one another. His own private *tête-à têtes* had been sadly interrupted. There were a corps of reporters ready to take down everything which might be said. To be sure it might sound very pleasant at the time when it was spoken, but now would it look to-morrow morning? [Laughter.] If he had his way, the gentlemen in question should be politely escorted from the room. Dr. B. said it did him good to see many liberal Christians together. How had they increased in the last twenty years in point of numbers and respectability? Now they were really a force in the community. He hoped the time would soon come when they would begin to take possession of the country. There is enough of vacancy in the public mind to give liberal Christianity an opportunity to occupy the field, though the speaker would not say, by any means, that the old forms of Christianity had so far died out as to give the intellectual part of the community the monopoly of Christianity. He hoped religion was permeating more and more the middle classes of society. There is where the social element is so much needed. At present, he thought they were like little cabbage plants in the spring, shut up in hot-beds. When they should be sown broadcast over the soil then they would put on different forms. It was his opinion that the different liberal religious bodies would in time merge into one another and become a distinct organization. Then they would be able, by their united power, to accomplish much greater good. [Applause.]

Mr. WARREN then invited Mr. BENJAMIN F. MANNERS, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, to make some remarks. He welcomed his presence as that of a man—one with whom he had worked in many things outside of the Church, and with whom he hoped yet to work in the Church.

Mr. MANNERS'S appearance called forth applause. He expressed his pleasure at being allowed to mingle sociably with the assembly. He would give place to Mr. BAKEWELL a member of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-Orleans.

Mr. BAKEWELL said he was glad to meet so many young men here. They were the ones to accomplish work. At least it had been found so in New-Orleans in the times of the epidemic. Besides, they had assistance there from the young ladies. He hoped that was the case here. Mr. B. then narrated some instances which had occurred when yellow fever was raging South, to illustrate the fact that united action on the part of the young men could accomplish great good.

The Rev. Dr. CHAPIN said he could not make a speech. He had been making one at Palace Garden, and his brain was not a revolver; it couldn't let more than one off at a time. But one thing he could promise them, with reference to his speech. In the words of an epitaph, written by an Englishman, on his friend,

"Unlike my subject now shall be my song,
It shall be witty and it shan't be long."

He could not promise that the prediction of the first part of the couplet should be fulfilled. He agreed with everything Dr. BELLOWS had said; and he meant it earnestly, and in all sincerity. One great reason why he had come to-night, was for fear his absence would be misunderstood and misinterpreted. He wished the Association all success in their efforts to attain the objects for which they were working.

Dr. OSGOOD followed, in a pleasant little speech. Dr. CHAPIN had told them a story of a very long man; he would tell them one of a very dry man. ROBERT HALL was standing on a dock one day with a friend, and by some accident the latter fell in the water. "Never mind," said ROBERT HALL, who you know was a Baptist, "never mind, go into the pulpit and you will be dry enough." No one could help being interesting on such an occasion and on such a platform as this. At a private view of the Nineveh marbles, the other day, he noticed the faces were all alike. Probably the Ninevites got some model man to sit for the likenesses of all. So he supposed their President was the model of the Society. Certainly he never looked so young as he did when he made the opening speech of the evening. Dr. OSGOOD then proceeded to discuss the question as to what a young man really was. He did not believe in growing old. They ought to grow younger all the time. The further they traveled the nearer they should come to the fountain of perpetual youth. He would give three rules for keeping young. First of all, man should keep a childlike faith in an overruling Providence; then he should have varied society, and go a great deal in the company of little children; he must be sociable with men, and if he have true manly spirit let him go much with noble women; and finally, let his occupation be varied. Dr. OSGOOD made an eloquent plea for a Christianity which should be free, joyous, and at the same time pure and evangelical. To be sure there were a great many bad people in New-York, but he really believed that there was no city in the world where the regular families were so moral. The great feeling in New York was in favor of letting every man follow out his own belief and opinions. For the liberality and kindness which had been extended him personally, he would desire to return his sincere and most grateful thanks. [Great applause.]

AUGUSTUS F. DOW, Esq., Vice-President of the Union, the Rev. Mr. NOYES formerly of Chicago, and others, were called upon to make addresses, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned.

American Baptist Historical Society.

The annual meeting of the American Baptist Historical Society was held on Saturday evening in the Baptist Tabernacle Church, (the Rev. Dr. LATHROP'S,) in Second-avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. The Society is composed of members exclusively of the persuasion after which it is named. It was organized six years ago, and has been and still is rapidly gaining in strength and efficiency. Its purpose is, in the main, similar to that of the New-York Historical Society, but that purpose, of course, is restricted to a specific denominational sphere. The attendance on Saturday night was quite large.

In the absence of Dr. WILLIAMS, the President, the Rev. Dr. HAGUE, the first Vice-President, took the chair.

The Rev. Dr. HALL, of Granville College, offered prayer.

After a brief and pertinent address from the Chairman, the annual report was read and adopted.

Dr. HAGUE being obliged to leave in order to keep a previous engagement to attend a wedding, he requested the Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, of Worcester, Mass., to take the chair. Mr. DAVIS complied, and the Doctor, after apologizing for leaving so prematurely, withdrew.

Professor S. S. CUTTING, of Rochester University, delivered the ANNUAL Address. His subject was "The Province and Uses of Baptist History." He sketched the history of the Baptists from the period of the Reformation—the period in which the name Baptist was first assumed, though long anterior to that the doctrine of the Baptists was received and known. He traced in detail the circumstances in which the Reformation had its rise, and, to illustrate the state of popular feeling at the time towards the corruptions of the then predominant creed, quoted from CHAUCER and the *Vision of Pier's Ploughman* various passages aimed at the prevalent clerical abuses. The Reformation, he said, was to be contemplated as a great popular movement; but let it not be acknowledged as a strange thing that its progress was marked by many things to be regretted. It was a divine work, but wrought through human agency, and necessarily bore the marks of human weakness. One of the leading features of the Reformation was the rise of the Anabaptists and their proceedings in Munster, Germany. History charged them with horrible excesses; but he thought that their history had not yet been fairly written. The same work was to be done for them that later historians had done for the English dissenters during the reign of JAMES.

It was melancholy to reflect that the most gentle name (MELANCTHON) among the Reformers was that of one of those who said that Anabaptists must be restrained by the sword; so too with ZWINGLIUS and ŒCOLAMPADIUS. He traced the history of the Anabaptists in England and in the Netherlands in the latter especially during the existence of the Dutch Republic, and showed to what persecutions they were exposed in the former during the reign of ELIZABETH, notwithstanding which their numbers rapidly increased. The first province of Baptist history was to describe its origin and narrate its progress; the second was to demonstrate the faith of the founders of the denomination, and their relations to other members of the great Christian family. There was hardly approximate material for this. The confession of faith of the "Particular Baptists" of London preceded the Westminster Confession, and was acknowledged as orthodox by a number of that assembly. It was plain from that and contemporaneous writings that the Baptists demanded only a consistent and complete Reformation, the restoration of evangelical faith and apostolic freedom. They accepted the principles of the Reformation with the design of carrying them out, and only parted company with their brethren when they refused to carry out the Reformation to its legitimate results. They were Protestants not against Rome only, but against everything of Rome the other sects had retained. He maintained that the publication of Baptist history would tend to the progress and triumph of their distinctive principles. He would not be suspected of a wish to violate Christian charity; he only desired that they should understand for themselves and perform their distinctive mission. The founders of the denomination demanded that Christ alone should reign over our voluntary subjects. Truth was immortal, and though it might be scourged and crucified, and for a season entombed in the grave, on the third day it should rise again victorious and rule and triumph for ever.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by the Rev. Mr. LOWRY, and carried unanimously.

The Treasurer's report was read, showing the receipts for the year to have been $3,0 78; expenditures, $355 89; leaving the treasury in debt $5 11.

A collection was then up which, in its amount, was said to be exceedingly liberal, and then after the usual closing exercises, the audience separated.

The Baptist Publication Society.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Sermon of the American Baptist Publication Society was preached at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Second-avenue, yesterday afternoon, before a respectable but not crowded audience, by the Rev. Dr. TURNBULL. After the preliminary exercises of singing and prayer, the reading of the Scriptures being omitted, the Reverend gentleman selected as his text the 9th verse of the 6th chapter of St. John's Gospel: "There is a lad here which hath five barley loaves and two small fishes; but what are they among so many?" After considering the extraordinary nature of Christ's miracle, in feeding five thousand people with so small a quantity of food, sending them away satisfied, with twelve baskets of fragmen's remaining, an act of creation, in itself, like the other acts of God, in calling into being matter under any form or circumstance, the preacher proceeded to argue that Mind, being even nearer to God than Matter, he works correspondently with Mind, and with means apparently of the smallest, brings the greatest results to pass. The five loaves and small fishes of the material miracle are reproduced in every great spiritual movement, for in Mind, as in Matter, all God's work is creative, all that we can discern is a marvelous production of something out of nothing. What is Christianity itself but a creation? Or the Reformation of the sixteenth century? Or the revival of religion under WESLEY and WHITFIELD? The creative presence of the Almighty in the souls of men was the secret of all these movements. So it was with the history of the Baptist denomination. His creative energy gave birth to a new community, and its ministers were launched into the wilderness with but five loaves and two small fishes wherewith to feed a multitude. So it was with the particular society which they had met to celebrate, whose aim it was to spread the Word of God by the publication of religious works. It had derived its power from God—from his creative energy. For what were the few books and the few tracts with which it began its work, but the five loaves and the two fishes? But, aided by Him, it has fed and is feeding the multitude, and is doing a good work in which the angels rejoice.

The reverend gentleman proceeded further to illustrate his text and the usefulness of the American Baptist Publication Society, without entering into any statistics connected with it.

The Oberlin Rescuers.

THREE MORE OF THE PRISONERS PLEADING NOLI CONTENDERE—CALL FOR A CONVENTION IN CLEVELAND—SPEECH OF THE PRISONER LANGSTON.

Three more of the Oberlin Rescuers, on trial at Cleveland, have entered a plea of *noli contendere*. Their names are LOVELAND, DR WOLF and WADSWORTH. Their sentence was to pay a fine of $20 each; to pay the costs of prosecution, and be committed to the custody of the Marshal for twenty four hours.

A Convention of Anti-Slavery men, with reference to these cases, is to meet at Cleveland on the 24th of May. The following call is published in the Cleveland *Herald*:

"In view of the impending crisis, which seems to admonish us that 'Liberty is to be Preserved by Ceaseless Vigilance,' it is deemed important that a general Mass Convention of the foes of Slavery and Despotism, and the friends of State and Individual Rights, be held in some convenient place on the Western Reserve without any unnecessary delay.

We do, therefore, earnestly request our Republican friends throughout the said Western Reserve, as well as all others who are in sympathy with us in our opposition to despotic usurpation of power, to meet in council in the City of Cleveland, on Tuesday, the 24th day of May, instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. W. Noble,	J. J. Steel,
H. F. Brayton,	B. Barker,
J. F. Keeler,	H. B. Spitman,
D. L. Wightman,	Jno. C. Grannis,
R. C. Parsons,	W. M. Corner,
J. S. Grannis,	James B. Wilbur,
R. P. Spalding,	John Coon,
D. R. Tilden,	A. G. Riddle,
	and 500 others.

CLEVELAND, May 12, 1859."

On the 11th May, Mr. LANGSTON was called up to receive his sentence, and addressed the Court as follows:

LANGSTON said that for the first time in his life he was arraigned for violating the laws of the land. He did not expect in the least to mitigate the punishment that the Court had determined to mete out to him, as just as for the colored man was not to be expected. He said that on the memorable 13th of September he found the colored people of Oberlin all excitement on account of the presence of kidnappers.

Men were known to be prowling around, seeking an opportunity to steal away colored people. Mothers were afraid to trust their children to go to school, through fear they would be kidnapped. Under this intense excitement news spread that a man had been decoyed out of town and captured by these men from Kentucky. He went to Wellington, and having been taught that even under the infamous provisions of the Fugitive Act it was his privilege to have a legal investigation of the manner in which the negro was held, he did all he could to procure such investigation.

He believed that it was the duty of the captors of that man to have a prompt examination of the matter, and that such right was guaranteed by the laws. He had heard even in this Court that in Ohio every man was presumed to be free until proved a slave, and he only acted on that principle when he went to Wellington, determined to see to it that the negro had a fair investigation, and was not illegally taken back to Slavery.

He said the idea that there was no danger of free men being taken to Slave States and consigned to perpetual bondage was a false idea, for it is a well-authenticated fact that out of the first eight captives sent from the Free States back to Slave States, as fugitive slaves, four of them were free men, and it was so proved. He said it was but last Saturday that he received a letter from a gentleman in St. Louis, conveying to him the information that a colored free girl was now lying in jail waiting proof of her being free. This girl had been one of his (LANGSTON'S) scholars in Columbus—when he was a teacher there—and she going to Illinois had been captured as a fugitive, and now is in jail at St. Louis waiting proof of her freedom from her parents in Columbus.

LANGSTON claimed that by the very nature of the case he could not have, and had not had, a fair trial. That the Court was prejudiced against men of his color, that the Government prosecutors were, for all white men must be so prejudiced. LANGSTON said this prejudice was owing to the fact that his race submitted to be held in bondage.

LANGSTON pronounced the testimony that went to show him as resisting the law at Wellington to be false testimony. He did all he could to have a legal investigation, and under the charge of this Court he perhaps was guilty: *if that is a crime, he is guilty, and for such guilt he was willing to submit, if needs be, to the extreme penalty of the law*—six months imprisonment and $1,000 fine.

LANGSTON said he had done no more for others than he should ask others to do for him under the same circumstances.

The closing of his speech was greeted with a burst of applause, which was rebuked by the Court and Marshal, but which rebuke was little heeded by the audience.

Judge WILSON remarked *that the consideration presented by the defendant would induce him to inflict upon him a very light sentence.* The Court appreciated the remarks of defendant and had sympathy for him, but Courts did not make the laws, they merely executed them.

He therefore sentenced LANGSTON to pay a fine of $10, to pay the costs of this prosecution, and be imprisoned for the period of twenty days.

The Cleveland *Leader* of the 13th says:

JENNISON and MITCHELL, the Kentucky slave-catchers, and LOWE and DAVIS, their Columbus helpers are now in the Lorain county jail, where they will be likely to remain, unless bailed out, until the sitting of the Court, the term commencing on Tuesday of next week.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN CORRIE.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 13th, says: The case of Capt. WM. C. CORRIE was again before the U. S. District Court yesterday, the occasion being the arrest of the defendant under a bench warrant issued from the U. S. Circuit Court for Georgia, by Judge WAYNE. The U. S. Marshal, D. H. HAMILTON, Esq., executed this warrant on Thursday, and presented his return with the body of the defendant for the judgment of the Court. Judge MAGRATH, in an elaborate opinion, reviewed the laws and rules which govern the jurisdiction in this class of offences charged against W. C. CORRIE, and concluded with a judgment reaffirming former decisions, and claiming exclusive jurisdiction for the Court in South Carolina. This is the third application, we believe, that has been made from Georgia for the transfer and delivery of WM. C. CORRIE for trial in that Federal District.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, MAY 17.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Enumerated Nos. 77¾, 87, 88, 90, 91, 93, 16, 55, 81, 71, 4 to 94, 100, 70, 78, 60, 64, 101, 102, 32, 7, 54, 60, 10 to 105, 106½.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned till Wednesday. *Part II.*—Nos. 1406, 1858, 1852, 1764, 1900, 1902, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1916, 1918, 1928, 1930, 1932, 4151, 2875, 552, 1562, 1036, 1668, 1708, 1492, 1938, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1950, 1956, 1960.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 42; 5, 467, 536, 576, 584, 593, 606, 611, 612, 616, 617, 621, 625, 626, 581, 591, 350, 942, 785, 226, 212, 561, 585, 587, 155, 426, 427, 363. *Part II.*—Same as Monday.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 849, 666, 1003, 1010, 1024, 267, 214, 1019, 999, 989, 1092, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1068. *Part II.*—Nos. 1066, 885, 1077, 1078, 1080 to 1085, 1087 to 1090, 640.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Roosevelt, Ingraham and Pratt

Elizabeth Clarke et al vs. *Dorothea H. Brown, &c.*—Order appealed from, to be modified so as to direct the executor having possession of the property of the estate to place in the hands of the defendant, D. H. Brown, as executrix, the amount directed by the said order, without any order as to the application of the funds, leaving her to account therefor as executrix.

Catharine Vallance vs. *Jacob Bausch.*—This was an appeal from a decision of the Surrogate admitting a will to probate. The will in question was that of Mrs. Bausch, deceased, who was the wife of the respondent and daughter of appellant. The husband of testatrix offered the will for probate. The mother attended and claimed to oppose the probate, as next of kin. The Surrogate, however, decided that she had no interest in the estate of the deceased in any event; and that she was therefore not entitled to contest the will.

The General Term have affirmed the decree of the Surrogate. They held in brief that the acts of 1848 and 1849 respecting the property of married women do not devest the husband's right of succession to his wife's property on her decease, except where the power of disposal by will given her by the statute is actually exercised; that where there is no will the husband takes as before the statute; and that the blood relatives have therefore, no interest which enables them to contest a will.

An elaborate and able opinion was rendered by Justice SUTHERLAND, which want of space compels us to omit.

Before Justice Clerke.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT CASE.

The People on the relation of Henry A. Weeks, Lt. Col. of the Twelfth Regiment vs. *John Ewen, Brigadier General of the Fourth Brigade.* This case is a mandamus issued to prevent the fusion of the Tenth and Twelfth Regiments, under orders recently issued from the Governor.

Justice CLERKE yesterday rendered an el

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are now receiving their Spring importations, and are exhibiting at their

SALESROOMS,

NOS. 50 AND 52 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,

the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the

WARMEN PRINTS,

A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country last season, than perhaps any other low price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Sumner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.

CLINTON J. GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.

DOMESTICS

their embrace the following brands:

Wamsuttas,	Bill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Naumkeag,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,

Are this week offering

CHOICE NOVELTIES
IN
SPRING AND SUMMER
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to their LINE of
BLACK LYONS SILK MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
FROM $6 UPWARD,
AND THEIR
LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
MOURNING MANTILLAS.
ALSO,
CLOTH SACKS and MANTILLAS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
LACE POINTS,
MANTILLAS,
and BURNOUS.
OUR STOCK
of the above Goods is at all times the
LARGEST AND MOST VARIED IN THE UNITED STATES.

FAMILY DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Are now offering great bargains in
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK,
SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, TOWELING AND SHIRTING LINENS.
COTTON SHEETING AND SHIRTING.
JACONET, SWISS, MULL, PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED MUSLIN.
ALSO,
LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERY MUSLINS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES!!!

IN COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, and BY THE YARD,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT, IN NEW DESIGNS, NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Will offer on MONDAY, May 16,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS SILKS,
At 85 cents and $1 per yard.
Canal st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer their entire stock of
BAREGES and BAREGE ANGLAIS,
IN ROBES and BY THE PIECE,
At greatly reduced prices,
On MONDAY, May 16.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

DRAPERIES, LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERIES.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
A large stock Lace Curtains, Lace and Muslin, by the piece or yard. Just received from auction.
Very Cheap. Very Cheap. Very Cheap.
No. 473 Broadway.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!!
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
AS THE SUPPLY DECREASES
THE DEMAND INCREASES.
SEVERAL FRESH CASES,
ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS,
added
To the already enormous selection
OF FINE FRENCH PARASOLS,
ALL COLORS, ALL CARVED IVORY HANDLES,
ALL LINED, AND AT ALL PRICES,
FROM $1 25 UPWARDS.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have marked down their
SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
They have also a large stock of
BAREGE GRENADINES AND ROBES,
LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
BAREGE FOULARDS,
and many new fabrics.
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RIBBONS.
THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY,
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AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT,
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Will, on or about the 20th, open their new store,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
With a large and splendid stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—12 FIRST-CLASS dry goods salesmen at No. 691 Broadway.
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MANTELETS AND MANTEAUX.
MADAME F. PINCHON
has received from Paris the latest novelties in Manteletes Basques and Manteaux d'été, to which she invites the attention of the ladies of New-York.
MADAME F. PINCHON,
No 56 Bleecker-st.

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Great bargains in
INFANTS', MISSES' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
1,000 infants' cloaks, in Brilliant and Marseilles, at $1 50, worth $5.
500 misses' lawn dresses, double skirts, all colors, at $3 50, worth $5.
750 misses' dresses, trimmed in the very finest style, at $2, worth $5.
1,000 boys' blouses, all new designs, Marseilles and pique, plain and colored, $2, worth $4 50.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

AT 471 BROADWAY,
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
will offer,
on TUESDAY, May 17,
A lot of elegant
two-flounced
BLACK SILK ROBES,
at $25,

STRAW BONNETS,
RIBBONS BY THE PIECE,
For Bonnets and Dress Trimmings of every variety of style and quality. FRENCH FLOWERS,
BLACK AND COLORED ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRAPES,
with a general assortment of Millinery Goods,
L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 297 Broadway.

AT 471 BROADWAY,
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
will offer on TUESDAY, May 17,
a choice lot
OF TWO FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
purchased in this market for
CASH, AT TWENTY-FIVE
per cent. less than the cost of importation.

BLACK SEWING-SILK SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.
200 BLACK GRENADINE or SEWING-SILK SHAWLS at $7, worth $12.
Observe—
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
A large lot of ladies' colored Straw Bonnets, drab and brown untrimmed, suitable for traveling, for 75 cents; worth $2 50.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

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FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS,
Damask, Table Cloths, Napkins, Toweling, Sheetings
Pillow-case Linens, Shirtings, Bath Towels,
Huckaback, Crash, &c. &c.,
WARRANTED PURE LINEN,
and manufactured expressly for service. Also, a full assortment of Union Goods.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
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LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
Curtain Materials, Tassels, Bands, Loops,
CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
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BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
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Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS
and Shirtings, Canton Flannels, Drillings, Bed Tickings, Fancy Stripes, Ginghams and Domestic Goods
of every kind,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILK ROBES, RICH SILKS,
and Fashionable Dress Goods of every description,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
For Spring and Summer,
FASHIONABLE AND CHEAP,
Full Assortment of New Styles, Now Ready,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Newest Spring Styles—Prices same as before the advance.
J. CROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRIES, VELVETS, Medallions and Brussels, Three Ply's, Ingrain and Stair Carpetings, Rugs Mats, Druggets, Matting, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.

MILLINERY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Having decided to RELINQUISH their MILLINERY department, for want of room,
ARE NOW SELLING OFF AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
PARIS BONNETS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS
SILKS,
CRAPES,
LACES,
BLONDES, &c., &c.
AND WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS TO MILLINERS AND OTHERS,
As the whole of their large STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS must be CLOSED OUT before July 1.

SILKS REDUCED
TO 65c.
75c.
87½c.
$1 06.
$1 12½.
$1 25.
VERY GREAT BARGAINS
AT NO. 335 BROADWAY,
CORNER WORTH-ST.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

NOW OPEN,
A large assortment of
8-4
9-4
10-4
and 12-4
BARNSLEY SHEETINGS.
WARRANTED PURE LINEN,
at reduced prices.
Also—300 pieces of
Real IRISH LINENS,
at 20 cents per yard.
AT NO. 335 BROADWAY,
corner of Worth-st.

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SCARLET AND GRAY
PLAID AND PLAIN
FRENCH FLANNELS,
FOR BATHING DRESSES.
AT NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

NEW AND ELEGANT
PRINTS,
THE
WAMSUTTAS,
To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.
The COLORS are WARRANTED FAST—the STYLES BEAUTIFUL, and the PRICE JUST RIGHT.
Washall sell these Prints by the PACKAGE or PIECE FOR CASH OR ON TIME.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
50 AND 52 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ATTENTION OF HOUSEKEEPERS
IS PARTICULARLY DIRECTED TO
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
where may be found a superior assortment of Housekeeping Goods, viz: Sheetings, Shirtings, Linen and Cotton Towelings, Damasks, Flannels, &c., &c.
Damask Napkins, $1 25 per dozen; very cheap.
Huck Towels, $1 50; super quality.
8-4 Linen Damask, 5s. per yard, worth 7s.
10-4 Linen Sheetings, 6s. per yard, worth 8s.
Extra heavy family Linen only 7s 6d. per yard.
Ballard bale and other Flannels, all widths.
N. B.—A full stock of Drills, Jeans, &c., for boys' wear.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.
MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!!
MANTILLAS!!!
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
ALL ELEGANT NEW GOODS.
Lyons Velvet Mantillas, Rich Black Silk Mantillas,
Ladies' Cloth Sacks, Ladies' Cloth Raglans,
Ladies' Cloth Cheste fields, Pusher
Lace Mantillas,
Guipure Lace Mantillas, French Lace Mantillas, Talmas,
Points and Circulars.
We invite the ladies of New-York and vicinity to visit our store.
Our stock will be found equal to any in the City, both as regards
STYLE AND MATERIAL,
and our prices 50 per cent. below fashionable houses.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak, Shawl, and Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

NEW COVERINGS
AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Received by every Steamer,
All the newest French and English
MATERIALS
for
PARLOR, DINING ROOM, LIBRARY
and
CHAMBER,
Coverings and Curtains,
Chintzes, new patterns,
Shade Hollands, Gold and Painted
Shades,
and fixtures furnished complete.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
have now open a large assortment of very desirable
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, GRENADINES,
BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
together with a large stock of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly place.

LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
Will be opened, on Monday, 16th inst.,
Points.....from $3 to $40. Flounces, Centres and
Mantillas.....from $4 to $80. Squares,
at an immense reduction from former prices, having been purchased at the recent Auction sales.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS,
LACE MANTILLAS,
SPANISH POINT VEILS,
The cheapest ever offered.
For bargains, go to
PARKE'S,
No. 389 6th-av., corner 24th st.

WINDOW SHADES.
HARRISON BARNET,
No. 196 William-st.,
between Fulton and John sts.,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
a large assortment of
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
At wholesale and retail.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 16
Imperial 3-ply Carpets	90c. to 1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	80c. to 90
Fine Ingrain Carpets	42c. to 56
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c. to 45

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

SHIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE CELEBRATED woven shirts; also, shirts with patent fastenings, 11 springs for $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs for $2, at C. L. HARDING'S Woven-shirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
A large lot of ladies' Leghorn Bonnets at $1 50; worth $5.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open Monday, May 16,
500 HONITON LACE COLLARS,
50 per cent. below cost of importation,
Job lot of FRENCH WORKED COLLARS,
At Great Bargains.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
In Silk, Cloth, Lace and Barege,
And of all the most Fashionable Shapes,
At BEEKMAN & CO'S., No. 473 Broadway.
N. B.—Traveling Suits, with Shawls or Talmas of the same made to order at the shortest notice.

LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
At reduced prices,
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Are offering great inducements to
HOUSEKEEPERS IN
LINEN SHEETINGS,
TABLE CLOTHS AND DAMASKS,
TOWELLINGS AND NAPKINS,
DIAPERS, DIMITIES,
QUILTS,
and a large stock of linen goods, soiled, from auction, less than cost

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a fine selection of
LACE POINTS,
MANTILLAS AND
FLOUNCINGS,
REAL LACES, of all widths,
RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.—All reasonable and elegant fashions in
WALKING SHOES, TIES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS,
SANDALS,
TOILET SLIPPERS,
For Ladies, Misses, Boys and Infants, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—GENIN'S BAZAAR maintains its high reputation for the styles and make of BOYS' CLOTHING
By the beauty and elegance of its stock for the present season.
THE DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS
Deserve the attention of parents.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

AT 471 BROADWAY,
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
will offer,
On TUESDAY, May 17,
the balance
of their Spring importations
OF STELLA SHAWLS,
at a great reduction
from former prices.

AT 471 BROADWAY,
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
will offer,
on TUESDAY, May 17,
500 pieces Grenadine Barege,
at 18¾ cents per yard, a reduction
of 40 per cent.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
A large lot of misses' trimmed Straw Flats, suitable for country wear, for 75 cents; worth $3 50.
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

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THE IRON MANUFACTURERS' GUIDE.
JOHN WILEY,
No. 56 Walker st.,
Publishes
THE IRON MANUFACTURERS' GUIDE
To the Furnaces, Forges and Rolling Mills of the United States, with Cuts and Maps, to which is appended a History of the Manufacture of Iron, a Summary of the Statistics of the American Production of Iron, and a Geological Discussion of the Iron Ores of the United States. By J. P. LESLEY, Secretary of the American Iron Association, and published by order of the Board of Managers. One vol., 8vo. $5

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This interesting work should be in every library in the land. A few more agents are wanted. Address (with stamp inclosed) S. CLOUGH & CO., Providence, R. I.

CHAPIN AND BEECHER'S DISCOURSES.—Arrangements have been made to publish the Discourses every Tuesday during the year in the *Telegraph and Preacher*. Price 5 cents; $2 a year; 50 cents for delivery in New York or Brooklyn. Subscribe at the office, or address C. PARTRIDGE, No. 428 Broadway, above Canal-st. The size suitable for binding and preservation.

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER—Of this week—will contain a *verbatim* report of Daniel Lord's speech, at the Tract Society meeting, corrected by himself, together with a full account of the Anniversaries. The most reliable and complete report of all the proceedings will be found in this paper.
CHAS. VAN WYCK, No. 103 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)
The Spring and Summer term commences 29th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.
French is the language of the school and family.
An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williams refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:
The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Pell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex-Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
No. 9 East 18th-st., 8th-av.
ELOCUTION.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—AN English and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $50 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
The Rev. N. J. SEELY,
C. D. SEELY, } Principals.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commences Monday, May 2. Principal, General M. L. LOCKWOOD; Professor H. Hinds, First Assistant. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains; Henry Robinson & Co., No. 313 Broadway; Wm. S. Vanderbilt, No. 493 Broadway, and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal,
C. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—Private French and English Classical School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

WANTED—SIX MISSES, FROM SEVEN TO THIRteen years of age. Board and tuition $140 per year. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils in its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments at any time, fitting them for business or college.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on May 3.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REMOVE their Day School for young ladies, on May 1, to No. 129 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATIONAL.—WANTED A SITUATION AS tutor or teacher, by a gentleman competent to instruct in the higher English branches, the classics, and French; is a college graduate and Church member; no objections to traveling or going South; references unexceptionable. Address, stating full particulars, TUTOR, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF THE higher English classes—mathematics, elocution, book keeping, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, German, &c., desires to procure a situation in the country during the Summer months. Address VICTOR, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVerness by a lady fully competent to teach young children music and English. A comfortable home more an object than a high salary. Address Mrs. WILDE, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$70.52.—MAY 16, 1859.—LOST, A CERTIfied check, for the amount of seventy dollars and fifty two cents, drawn by James L. Leach to the order of James Kiely. The finder will be rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 396 Washington Market.
JAS. L. LEACH.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class servants of known respectability—German, English, Scotch, Irish and others—with the most unexceptionable references; to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution—seven years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequaled by any Agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DIJKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook; she is an excellent cook and good baker; she would be willing to assist in the plain washing; unexceptionable City reference given as to character and capability; would be willing to go to the country a short distance; can be seen, for two days, at No. 258 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer months, and is also competent and trustworthy to take charge of a gentle man's house in their absence. Testimonials of the highest respectability can be given. Apply for two days at No. 397 6th-av., hall door.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; have a thorough knowledge of their business, and have no objection to the country or City; the best of City reference given from their last place. Call at No. 255 West 26th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and nurse; can do up ladies' muslins, and is experienced in fluting; the best of reference from the highest families. Call at or address 70, No. 254 7th-av., 3d floor, for two days. No objection to go to the country for the summer months.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and will assist with the washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 137 East 28th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer. No objection to the general housework of a small private family. Best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 258 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman; is an experienced cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent bread and cake baker; has the best of City reference where she has lived for the last two years. Can be seen for two days at 97 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL a situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress; can cut and make all kinds of family sewing; can do up fine muslins and dress hair; understands dressmaking. Can be seen THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at No. 41 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 109 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-class chambermaid; can do up fine muslins if required; is fully competent for the situation; those who are not willing to give good wages need not apply; has the best of reference. Inquire at No. 134 West 20th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker, and would assist in washing and ironing; can give good City reference, would not object to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A PERMAnent situation as nurse and seamstress; is experienced and perfectly understands the care of children; can cut and fit all the clothing and embroidering, and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 144 West 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or would do waiting alone in a private family; is willing to go to the country; unexceptionable reference given as to character and capability. Call at No. 238 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation in a respectable private family to do light chamber work and plain sewing. Would assist in the care of children or wait upon a lady. Best of references can be given. Address E. A. L., Box No. 115 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 331 6th-av., near 20th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 138 East 14th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as cook and the other as waitress; prefer to go in one house; no objection to go in the country. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 185 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, or will take care of children and do plain sewing. Has no objection to go in the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 247 West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiter or to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call in Love-lane, first house from Hicks-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do housework in a private family, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing, where she can have a comfortable home. Call at No. 364 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., front room, over the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation to cook, wash and iron, or chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing or plain sewing; can show the best of City reference. Call at No. 110 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress, who understands dressmaking, and is an excellent embroiderer. Call, for two days, at her present situation in Lexington-av., the first house above 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A WOman who has the best of City references. Seven years in her last place. Understands her business thoroughly. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 8 6th-st., in the rear, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS; one is a professed cook, the other has been an assistant housekeeper in a first-class hotel; can write and keep accounts; good reference from private families. Inquire at No. 123 West 12th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamber work and washing and ironing. She is capable, and has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 73 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; or chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best City reference. Call at No. 260 East 14th-st., rear 1st av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly, baking of bread, &c. No objection to go into the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook. Understands cooking in all its branches. Has no objection to go to the country. Has the very best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 73 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class waitress or chambermaid and assist in plain sewing; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or will mind one child and do plain sewing; has good reference from her last place. Call in the store, No. 49 Barclay-st., near Tillary.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, No. 196 5th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook in a private family; has the best of City references if required. Call at No. 191 East 14th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing. Apply at No. 331, 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMIly by a respectable English girl, as cook and assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, A SITuation to do chamberwork and fine washing or housework in a small family without children. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT cook, who understands her business perfectly; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 120 East 36th-st., 3d av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A WOman who has the best of City references. Seven years in her last place. Understands her business thoroughly. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 8 6th-st., in the rear, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS; one is a professed cook, the other has been an assistant housekeeper in a first-class hotel; can write and keep accounts; good reference from private families. Inquire at No. 123 West 12th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamber work and washing and ironing. She is capable, and has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 73 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; or chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best City reference. Call at No. 260 East 14th st., rear 1st av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly, baking of bread, &c. No objection to go into the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook. Understands cooking in all its branches. Has no objection to go to the country. Has the very best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 73 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class waitress or chambermaid and assist in plain sewing; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or will mind one child and do plain sewing; has good reference from her last place. Call in the store, No. 49 Barclay-st., near Tillary.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, No. 196 5th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook in a private family; has the best of City references if required. Call at No. 191 East 14th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing. Apply at No. 331, 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMIly by a respectable English girl, as cook and assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, A SITuation to do chamberwork and fine washing or housework in a small family without children. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT cook, who understands her business perfectly; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 120 East 36th-st., 3d av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as housekeeper; is trustworthy, and willing to make herself useful; reference given. Apply at No. 12 9th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of references given. Apply at No. 354 7th-av., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable woman. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 192 Jay-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; would be willing to assist in washing or ironing. Call at No. 355 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron in a small family. No objection to the country. Call at No. 23 Prince-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, wishing a ladies' or childrens' nurse for the voyage, can hear of a respectable and thoroughly competent English girl who would accept the above situation. Would give her services in lieu of passage. Will refer to the family with whom she has lived since she came to this country. Address Box No. 151 P. O.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants of every capacity at MORRIS COHNERT'S establishment, No. 434 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post office. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, waiters, &c., constantly on hand.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND every kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning;—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Soirée of the Metropolitan Musical Society.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Merry Wives of Windsor—A Pretty Piece of Business.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rob Roy.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Men of the Day—Love and Murder.

BOWERY THEATRE—Harry Burnham—Wallace—The Two Buckarbi.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Hidden Hand—Young Scamp.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Jessie Vere.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Sharon Minns Minstrelsy—The Genii of the Lake.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....3½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..3½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....3½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, May 17, at 1½ o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have advices from Europe three days later by the arrival of the *Arago* and the *Vigo* off Cape Race, and the *Nova Scotian* at Quebec. The *Vigo* left Cork on the 6th, one day subsequent to the time fixed upon for the probale meeting of the belligerent forces, but through a stoppage in the Nova Scotia Telegraph line, attributed to a break, we are kept in total ignorance of the movements of the great armies, and in fact of almost everything else relating to the war. The intelligence received, one day later, as forwarded simultaneously from Cape Race and River du Loup, is not of decisive consequence. On the 3d inst. the Emperor of the French addressed to the *Corps Législatif* a statement of the result of the negotiations, and an announcement that the Austrian invasion of Sardinia could only be regarded as a declaration of war, and as such the French Government regarded it. The Emperor was to leave for Sardinia on the 6th. The Austrian army in the meantime had advanced to the Sesia, and had occupied Vercelli, a city of Sardinia, about thirty miles from the Ticino and half way on the highroad between Milan and Turin. From the positions of the opposing armies, it was thought a collision could hardly be postponed beyond the 5th inst. The effect of the war upon the stock market had already reacted. The rate of interest, however, was raised in France and at the centres of German trade, and the Bank of England was expected to advance on the 5th inst. The English Parliamentary elections were nearly concluded—the Ministry failing to secure a sufficient gain to give them the new House of Commons. From India we have important news by the *Vigo*. The rebels had been defeated badly by a combined movement of the English troops, 500 of them having been killed in one fight, including several officers. The main body of the rebels were still at Nepaul on the 8th of April. Rajah Maunsigh surrendered his force on the 2d, and Tantia Topee was captured on the 8th.

Advices from San Francisco to the 22d ult. have been received by the arrival of the Overland California Mail at St. Louis. Business was brisk and money was plenty. The California Legislature had failed to provide for the payment of the $200,000 worth of State bonds still outstanding. Four persons had been killed by a land-slide in the mining town of Monte Christo. The damage done was so considerable as to necessitate the suspending of mining operations.

A project is on foot for the annexation to Kansas of a considerable portion of Southern Nebraska. The people of that region are said to be desirous to be annexed, as it will insure them more speedy admission into the Union. Delegates have been chosen to attend the Kansas Constitutional Convention, to be held at Wyandotte in July, and they will probably be admitted to seats. The River Platte, it is thought, will be designated as the Northern boundary of Kansas.

The President, accompanied by Secretaries Cobb, Thompson and Black, visited Baltimore yesterday, to examine the proposed site for the United States Court-house in that city.

Another destructive fire occurred in Cincinnati yesterday morning, by which a loss of about $40,000 is sustained. The locality was Race-street. Twelve buildings were burned and several others damaged.

About two hundred stevedores and grain-measurers went, yesterday, from this City to Staten Island, to settle a difficulty of some weeks' standing between them, by a fight between their respective leaders, James Brophy and James Taggart. At the end of the fifteenth round a squad of Police, sent by acting-Superintendent Carpenter, appeared and scattered them. Only seven persons were arrested, including, however, one of the principals, his second, and the two bottle-holders. The prisoners were taken before Justice DeForest, and were each sentenced to ten days in the county jail and to pay a fine of $25, the imprisonment to continue until the fines are paid.

The Spring drill of the Seventh Regiment (National Guard) drew thousands of people to Fashion Course, L. I., yesterday. The whole day was spent there by the command in practicing battalion manœuvres according to Hardee's tactics. There was marching and counter-marching, forming and deploying, halting and advancing, attacking and repelling, and—south to say—treating and retreating. The surrounding woods were vocal with shouting, reverberating with the rattle of musketry, and musical with the sound of wind-instruments. The precision with which the Regiment performed its various evolutions elicited a great many expressions of approbation.

It will be remembered that last week the Jury in the case of James Glass, indicted for the murder of Richard Owens, failed to agree, and were discharged. Yesterday the case came on again before Judge Davies, in Oyer and Terminer. A panel of five hundred jurors had been ordered. Ex-Judge Whiting objected to proceeding with the trial on the ground that the Court had no right to order a new panel at the same term at which the prisoner was first tried. The objection was overruled. When the Court adjourned eleven jurors had been sworn.

Justice Clerke, of the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered his decision denying the application for a mandamus, recently made with a view of preventing the fusion of the Tenth and Twelfth Regiments.

The transactions in Flour, yesterday, were quite extensive, and, under the influence of the European news, prices advanced generally 25c. ₱ bbl. Wheat and Corn were held much higher, but were not freely dealt in. Pork opened briskly at improved rates, but closed tamely and irregularly. Lard and Beef were in good request. A reserved inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Sugars and Molasses. Rice was actively sought after and was 25c. @ 37½c. ₱ 100 lbs. dearer. Cotton continued very dull. Linseed Oil was rather more inquired for. The movements in Naval Stores were limited. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Era of Virtue.—A morning paper announces that Mayor Tiemann has decided that he will hereafter revoke every auctioneer's license who is caught in the swindling business. If this fearful menace does not put a stop to swindling, what will? It is pleasant to see our municipal Executive growing severe with such offenders. Hitherto, when "caught," they have been induced to refund the proceeds of their villainy; but this, it seems, is not enough when not caught were still considerable enough to make the business profitable. Hereafter, therefore, if "caught," they are to be deprived of their licenses. The next step of our Rhadamanthine Mayor, will probably be still more terrible—if anything more terrible can be devised.

The War.

The Twenty-ninth of April, 1859, has passed into the *Fasti* of Italian history. On the evening of that day Austria flung the Treaties of 1815 into the Ticino—from which, let us hope, they may never more emerge to vex mankind—and threw the Italian crown of Francis Joseph upon the hazards of a great and terrible war. Two centuries ago the angry German author of a famous political tract, the *Fecialis Gallicus*, in a rhapsody of pious patriotism, declared his belief that Austria was destined to universal dominion, in virtue of the third beatitude. "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth;" and the German Emperors as the representatives, the heirs of Charlemagne, *Louis the Gentle*, were the "meek" among the monarchy. If this be indeed the stay of Austrian rule in Italy, even Mr. Disraeli must concede that rule to be fast tottering to its fall. Lord Malmesbury himself has not another word to offer in praise of the moderation displayed by his Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty. First, to repel all investigation whatever into her government of Lombardo-Venetia; then, to deny the right of Sardinia to be heard in a Congress which was virtually to pass upon the character and the destiny of the House of Savoy; then, to reject propositions for a basis of negotiations, conceived by her friends in the Government of England, and accepted by Russia, Prussia and France; then, to fling her glove suddenly into the face of Sardinia and of Europe; such have been the successive steps of meek and majestic Austria, the career which has now brought her once more before the great hereditary battle field of the modern world.

Nothing could be more effectively contrasted with the peremptory and contemptuous tone of the Austrian *ultimatum* addressed to Sardinia than the calm and almost judicial temper of the French State-Paper, which closed for France the diplomatic history of the present contest. Austria, throughout the whole of the discussions which have occupied the beginning of the present year, has sedulously endeavored to fix the agitation of the Italian question upon Sardinia as the principal, and France as the accessory, in a sudden and unlooked-for disturbance of the policy of Europe. In this course, Austria has been singularly aided by the ignorance and incapacity, if not by the positive sympathy, of the Ministry of Lord Derby. Even so late as on the 25th of April, when Lord Derby attempted, at the Mansion-House in London, to recover for himself and his party the ground lost by the inconsiderate Ministerial demonstrations of the 18th, he fell once more into the snare of the Austrian diplomacy, by speaking of the matter at issue in Europe as "a dispute between Austria and France." It is hardly conceivable that Lord Derby at least should in good faith have taken this view of the question. He has not Lord Malmesbury's excuse of intellectual incompetency for thus misstating the current history of his times. And the simple fact that the English Government, at so advanced a stage of the Italian question, was still talking of the subject in this strain, would afford an ample excuse and explanation of the rejection by Napoleon III. of England's offer of mediation, had not that offer also involved a most discourteous and unnecessary affront to the two friendly Powers of Prussia and Russia.

The issue now made on the Sardinian soil has been clearly inevitable ever since the dissolution of the Congress of Paris in 1856. At the meetings of that Congress Italy appeared, and was suffered, through Sardinia, substantially to indict Austria at the bar of Europe. Austria then endeavored, in vain, to contest Sardinia's right to a hearing. The precedents established by herself were against her, and her own inventions returned to plague her. At the Congress of Troppau, in 1823, Austria had summoned Naples, by her King, to invoke the aid of the Holy Alliance in suppressing nationality and revolution. The progress of mankind had reversed all this in 1856. Sardinia then claimed and obtained the right to invoke the aid, not of the Holy Alliance, but of modernized Europe, in suppressing invasive domination and aggressive despotism. It is very probable that Lord Clarendon, and other English public men of his standing, and of both the great English parties, hoped the matter would end here, and that Italy would consent to be comforted by the notice that had been so condescendingly taken of her situation. At all events, hardly six months after the dispersion of the Plenipotentiaries, (in the Spring of 1859,) we find Sardinia, then animated by the best feeling toward England, complaining that "the subjects pressed by her upon the attention of the English Ministers did not provoke just such attention as Sardinia hoped she had a right to expect from her magnanimous ally in the war of the Crimea, and from the statesmen who had sate by her side at the Congress of Paris." Sardinia, in short, looked upon the misery of Italy, and upon her own imminent peril, as a tolerably serious matter. English Ministers, on the contrary, thought these affairs of a foreign people not nearly so pressing as the Parliamentary balance of power, or the question of India. Italy had been oppressed and outraged for forty years; surely she need not be in so great a hurry to shake off her yoke. Why could she not await the "fullness of time," when England should be at leisure to attend to her troubles, and see her handsomely righted?

France—whether from the higher qualities of her Imperial ruler, or merely from her more immediate concern in the repression of Austrian pretensions so near her own frontiers, does not matter—took the case much more to heart. In this way England gradually but deliberately resigned the leadership of the question into the hands of Napoleon III. The French sovereign did not shrink from the responsibility thus thrust upon him. He has steadily labored to bring about a definite settlement of the great points involved. While the question remained open to diplomacy, the French Emperor never hesitated at accepting the "Treaties of 1815" as facts to be respected, however much to be regretted, and was willing to confine the issue with Austria to the discussion of her right to make herself suzerain of all the independent States of Italy, under cover of her asserted mission as the protector of Divine Right against radical revolution. Had England cordially joined France and Russia—which Power took the same view of the case—in pressing on this discussion, and arrested twelve months ago the steady accumulation of Austrian troops and garrisons against Sardinia, we should probably never have heard of the remarks addressed to M. Hubner in the Tuileries, nor of Lord Cowley's friendly though infelicitous trip to Vienna, nor of the terrible spell which the dead Cæsar, Napoleon, still wields over the foolish little German States, nor of the Russian panic avenging Sebastopol on the London Stock Exchange, nor of the passage of the Ticino. Europe might have met in a Congress; Austria would have found herself still more completely isolated than she now is; her successive infractions of public law would have been sternly reproved; and the Italian war of to-day might have been adjourned, through a period of pacific changes and confederations in Central and Northern Italy, to some quite distant date in the future. But it is too late to look back to the past for anything but the explanation of the events now so rapidly developing. The reality which selfish or short-sighted men refused to recognize in time has asserted itself in accents which compel the attention of the world. The long accounts of years are to be settled, perhaps, in a few weeks or months of sanguinary strife. No State has ever had a heavier debt to discharge to another than Austria owes to Italy. The knowledge of her true position will doubtless redouble the always high and resolute valor of the Austrian Empire, but we may well hope and believe that nothing can finally save her from the reckoning which she has herself so audaciously invited.

The Cure of Juvenile Crime.

During the last week a Convention has been holding its sessions in this City, composed of delegates from institutions where juvenile crime and vagrancy are treated. They sat three days and three nights, like "friends in council," discussing their comparative methods of treatment, weighing the merits of any man's hobby, pricking each others' bubbles, sometimes glorifying one system, sometimes heartily abusing another, opening and closing their sessions with prayer, not much mutually admiring each other, never applauding, even what suited best, suspending the reading of papers that proved stupid, and finally adjourning without having adopted a string of resolutions. The public that looked in only occasionally thought it all dull, the smaller public that sat out the proceedings grew intensely interested on an old subject, and marveled how fresh it grew, how it wound itself around all fundamental questions in morals, and was about as wide in its reach as society itself.

The great public has studied very little as yet the cure of juvenile crime. It will soon, however; for juvenile crime so often displays itself in startling ways, and is so obviously increasing that even the thoughtless begin to think of it. The prevention of crime is of course a more important matter than its cure, and no one lacks his theory on the subject. All feel that far the larger portion of the crime of adults is only the fruitage of seeds sown in the nursery, or at least in youth, and hence that prevention involves all questions of physical, mental and religious training. But education, the great lay preventive, even in its marvelously wide diffusion, has been so much restricted in its scope, and Religion, the true specific, has been so much dosed into us, like the brimstone and molasses of our early days, on Sunday mornings only, instead of being made the sweetener of the mother's milk and the seasoning of our daily bread, that the cure of juvenile crime has come to be a problem of more vital importance than it ever should have grown to in a Christian community.

The philanthropist in all large cities finds three classes of "doubtful children" to deal with: First, the children of destitute parents, whose destitution surrounds them constantly with temptation; second, vagrants—runaways from decent homes, beggars, or at times engaged in some of the minor industries; and third, actual criminals. The first have great demands upon our sympathy, but considering how loth the poorest parents are to separate their children from themselves, how to bestow it without doing more harm than good, is an exceedingly puzzling query. The second, under our State laws, are treated as incipient criminals. The education of the street is so uniformly bad, the atmosphere they live in is one so uniformly vitiating, that the State presumes they will become criminals, orders their arrest, and provides Refuges, Asylums and Homes for them. Under a late law, a few Truant Schools have been established, and the experience of the one nearest us, that of Brooklyn, testifies loudly to its value. Special truant officers call upon the parents of truant children, and after repeated warnings remove them to the school at Flatbush. Truancy in the Brooklyn schools after 18 months' experiment is almost entirely broken up, and our House of Refuge has felt a wonderful diminution of the number of commitments from Brooklyn in consequence. It is a growing opinion that street-begging should not be tolerated, and that the whole tribe of small peddlers should be carefully watched by the police, lest they be only beggars in disguise, or even something worse. The Children's Aid Society has done a great work in thinning out of the City this class. Its working agents labor incessantly to induce whole squadrons of them to emigrate to the West. The economy of this disposition, so far as *this City* is concerned, is as obvious as its wisdom,—the whole cost of their emigration, including all their preparation, averaging only some $12 or $15 each.

But how shall actual criminals be treated? Formerly the criminal of the tenderest years was consigned with the hoary-headed felon to the same prison. But revolting at this patent method of converting incipient criminals into premature adepts and experts in crime, New-York established in 1825 a House of Refuge, the first of its kind in the world, and her example has been followed by the foundation of twenty-three State Institutions. In all of them the method of treatment is substantially one. Whether the party committed is an actual criminal or a vagrant with a sure prospect of becoming one, his Refuge is intended to be a home—he is to be educated into habits of industry, to be taught the common branches of the schools, and all motives are set before him to induce him to a virtuous life. In our own House of Refuge it is claimed that 80 out of 100 of the boys are really reformed—of the girls there is not so encouraging a record. In Europe, a different system has been more successful than this. They call it the Family System in distinction from the House of Refuge, or the Congregated System. The children are divided into families, kept at work or at school under the eye of "Elder Brothers," and the effort is to fetch every juvenile inmate under as nearly as may be, family influences. Several institutions have been founded in this country upon the same plan as the celebrated Raugh Haus of Hamburg, and those familiar with them claim that the system, being more natural, is successful in reforming a larger proportion than do the Refuges. It was the judgment of the late Reformatory Convention that both systems were essential to our state,—that the harder cases needed the greater restraints of the Refuge, while the less hardened and fixed in crime would do better in these artificial families. But one doctrine is held in all of them,—that so soon as the child has reformed a home should be obtained for him in a good family where better than in any public institutions the work of reform must proceed. But the question is still an open one how far it may be proper to send vagrants directly from the City into country families. One party claims that each vagrant emigrant is very likely to become a centre of corruption in his new home; the other, that nothing is so likely as home influences to reform him. In our City, the Children's Aid Society and the House of Industry operate upon the latter theory, while the Refuge, the Juvenile Asylum, the Home for the Friendless, and the Orphan Asylums, hold it a cardinal point that their inmates are getting the elementary training essential to fit them to become the inmates of home circles. The issue of the two experiments will be watched with intense interest by all good men, for upon it the highest interests of society are staked.

Democratic Preparations for 1860.—The Washington *States*, a Democratic journal, supposed to represent the Douglas interest, has suffered some discomposure within the last few days from various rumors, to the effect "that certain prominent politicians are engaged in arranging the reorganization of the Democracy, with a view to the campaign of 1860," and it attributes such movements to a solicitude to provide for certain personal interests.

The *Constitution*, which, on the other hand, speaks for the Administration, and represents the legitimate succession, has heard nothing of the reports that disquiet the *States*, for it is the business of the President's organ not to hear such idle tales, but persistently to regard the Democracy as one and indivisible, in feeling, interest and purpose. Accordingly the *Constitution* sees no danger anywhere, except what may flow from the success of the Opposition, against which direful possibility it unceasingly raises a voice of solemn warning.

It is, perhaps, not far from the mark to assume that the suspicions of the *States* point to New-York, in which it is understood that a movement in reference to the Charleston Convention has already been made by each of the factions into which the Democracy of this State continues to be divided. If so, that paper will find its interference at once unwelcome and futile. The feud which has split that party since 1844, is not to be composed by any outsicer. Spectators of the fight may suppose that the lines for 1860 are drawn too early; but the combatants know better. They understand the amount of heavy work to be performed before the great question can be settled whether the Hards are to be totally shut out from Charleston. A year is a short period for such a war as is needed to determine the controversy which is in itself one of life and death to one branch of the New-York Democracy and in its results, very possibly, to the party itself, not in this State alone, but throughout the Union.

Quarantine Lighterage.—A good deal of excitement has prevailed in commercial circles in consequence of the manner in which the lightering at Quarantine during the present season has been disposed of. This business, which is large and lucrative, is under the control of the Health Officer,—and the various persons engaged in that business and in stevedoring naturally made application for the privilege of doing it. They were somewhat surprised to learn that the Health Officer had given the exclusive privilege of lightering to Capt. A. H. Schultz and that of stevedoring to Messrs. Ryan & Van Valkenburg. Dr. Gunn, however, informed them that both these parties would be compelled to let out a portion of the work, and that he "had every assurance that these gentlemen would enter into arrangements with other persons which would be satisfactory." As it was evident that the business had been disposed of on political grounds, the gentlemen aggrieved appealed to the Board of Health; and that body yesterday adopted a resolution reversing the Health Officer's action, and directing him to open the business to competition. We learn that Dr. Gunn has recognized the validity of this action so far as to award one of the applicants a portion of the work. Whether any others will be admitted to share it, or how large a portion will be given to the new firm, we are not aware. Both the parties originally appointed are doubtless competent to perform the work; but the Health Officer ought to have more respect for his position and the public than to make the contract a purely political job.

The Oberlin Trials.—The cases before the United States District Court at Cleveland are losing none of their interest. We have already mentioned the conviction and sentence of Bushnell and Langston, the former to a fine of $600 and costs, with sixty days' imprisonment, and the latter to $100 fine and costs. Subsequently four others of the thirty-seven under indictment, by their counsel withdrew their plea of not guilty, and, disclaiming all intention to violate or resist the Fugitive Slave law, were sentenced to light penalties by the Court. The course of the four persons referred to has drawn upon them no small share of obloquy from the people and press of Cleveland, by whom their conduct is stigmatised as a "sacrifice of manhood," and a "rolling in the dust at the feet of the Federal Judiciary." Immediately after the sentence of these men a call appeared signed by five hundred citizens, including the "Cleveland Sons of Liberty," for a Mass Convention to be held on the 24th inst. It is understood that the meeting will take some action in reference to the Oberlin prisoners, but precisely what has not been stated. We do not learn that any further application has been made to the Supreme Court of Ohio for a *habeas corpus* to liberate Bushnell and Langston.

The trials of the remainder of the thirty-seven have been put over to a future term, the persons indicted and not tried all refusing to give bail. They must consequently continue in the custody of the Marshal unless forcibly liberated by the Mass Convention—a proceeding which seems to be anticipated.

Unheard-of Barbarity.—It seems to be settled that the Spanish Government of Cuba have resolved to treat the wretched "fillibusters," wrecked near Port-au-Prince and surrendered by Hayti to Spain, with contemptuous compassion. Nothing could be wiser or more dignified, and Mr. Buchanan will do well to apply his collossal mind to the fact, if haply he may thereby attain unto a single gleam of wisdom in respect to his own silly projects on Cuba.

But the *Herald* of Sunday informs us that "two poor fellows," supposed to belong to this last crazy cruise, were picked up, "abandoned near Nuevitas," and would be "*towed to* Havana by the war-steamer *Colon*." Can it be possible that such an atrocity should pass unheeded by the indignant scream of the Alleghanian eagle? What would a keel-hauling from one end to the other of Plum-Gut itself be in comparison with this diabolical torture? Where is the Administration? Where the friends of humanity in general, and filibustering in particular? The "organ" never makes any mistakes, even of typography, so we cannot indulge the slightest hope that two of our fellow-creatures have not before this time been treated in their life even more frightfully than was the corse of Hector by the triumphant Achilles.

Sir Samuel Slick.—Judge Haliburton, of Nova Scotia, better known as "Sam Slick, of Slickville," has been made a G. C. B., or something of that sort, by Queen Victoria, which will entitle him hereafter to be called "Sir Samuel." The Judge deserved the compliment, no doubt, for he has done as much as any of her Majesty's subjects to bring the name of Yankee into contempt, and to create a popular prejudice against republicans. We have no objections to make to the knighting of "Sam Slick;" but her Gracious Majesty had another renowned Samuel among her subjects who has done a power of good to her, in putting her people into good humor with themselves, who was certainly quite as well entitled to a knightly honor. Why the Dickens should not Sam Weller be called Sir Samuel as well as Sam Slick? It is none of our business, to be sure, but still the distinction made between these two Sams strikes us on this side of the water as invidious. The *Tribune*, in counting the Blue Noses who have had titles bestowed upon them, makes a slight mistake in saying that Sir Allan McNab has been made a baronet. The only two trans-Atlantic provincials upon whom the Queen has bestowed baronetcies are Sir Fenwick Williams and Sir Samuel Cunard.

Public Drinking-Fountains.—Since we published our first paragraph, a week or two since, on the necessity of public drinking-fountains in our public streets, all our City cotemporaries, with one exception, have responded to the suggestion and urged the erection of such conveniences, and resolutions have been offered in both boards of the Common Council. The only paper that has made any objection to them has been the *Sunday Atlas*, which urges that there is no necessity for them because anybody can drink of water by stepping into a shop and asking for it. But, if this were true, it would not apply to Sunday, when all the shops are closed. There are, however, a good many miles of streets in which there are no stores or shops, and a thirsty boy in Broadway or a stranger in Fifth-avenue would be puzzled to find a place where a drink of water could be had for the asking.

A Very Natural Inquiry.—The President's organ at Washington, on Saturday, contained a leader composed chiefly of interrogatories, under the head of "What would the country gain by the triumph of the Opposition?" It is very natural that the President should be solicitous to know what his successor will do; but he has only to wait quietly and he will be sure to know all about it. The *Constitution* imagines that when the Opposition come into power "the most atrocious want of American patriotism will be construed into merit." Atrocities of a similar character have so often had such a construction put upon them of late that the country will not be startled from its propriety by the prospect of such a contingency. It is not novel enough to be alarming.

Amusements.

If it were not for the excellent reputation which Mr. Falconer's comedy of the "Men of the Day, or Extremes" brings with it from the other side—a reputation that saved a management and established an author in the favor of the public—we might be disposed, at the late hour at which we write, to indulge in an excessively condensed style of criticism, and describe the piece as an exceedingly long effort of clever talk. But, with an antecedent career of great glory, it behooves us to discover, if we can, the cause of an English public's appreciation. This can very readily be done. In England there are various types of character, easily defined, quickly recognized and admirable for broad dramatic contrasts. A very small story can be made to go a long way with these aids to invention, especially with the fine artists who usually represent them. In America we have a distinct idea of an Irishman, but our enjoyment of characterization does not extend much beyond that point; nor have we the actors to familiarize us with a wider field. Hence much of the dialogue that delights our English cousins by its breadth and vigor, falls tamely on an American ear as mere superfluous talk; and hence also the reason that on this side the Atlantic no play makes a perfect success without "situations." Now Mr Falconer's comedy is almost destitute of situations; the author depending almost exclusively on characterization. He has a fine gentleman with a fine drawl, and a Yorkshire lad with a dialect bad enough to be Scotch; a sprig of nobility and a man of the day; a Mamma of Society, and a Mother of the People; a Doctor who speaks his mind, and a Lawyer who has none to speak; a sentimental Miss, who does not know what she wants, and a sprightly coquettish country damsel who does. All that skillful grouping can do is done; the battle between the spontaneous and the conventional is incessant, and much more amusing than most of the battles fought off the stage, but the public know how it will end, and this knowledge interferes with the sport. The plot of the play is so slight that it may be stated in few words. A certain person dies, leaves a will, and the interested assemble to hear it read. A number of bequests are made, interesting to the audience mainly for the expressive effect they have on the parties concerned. Then comes the final surprise; testator bequeathes the bulk of his property to *Lucy Vavasour* (Mrs. Hoey) and *Frank Hawthorn* (Mr. Lester) on condition that they shall marry within six months; if one refuses, his or her half to go to the other; if both refuse, the property to be appropriated for a charitable purpose. *Lucy* is the sentimental Miss and *Frank* the "Man of the Day" (a good deal of a bore like most men of the day and addicted to long speeches, as if he were paid by the day and did not clearly appreciate the value of time.) In her own heart *Lucy* admires the intelligent manliness of Frank, but dreading a *mesalliance*, tries to excite his scorn, so that he may refuse to marry her. She is successful. At the last moment Frank declines the alliance, and the property becomes Lucy's. He preaches a short sermon on the occasion, which so moves Lucy that she confesses her secret love, and says that now he has nothing, she can give him her heart, &c.—a reason sufficiently feminine to be poetical, but to a legal mind involving grave considerations of sharp practice, on a matter of real estate. The development of this story takes upward of three hours, a period too long for the endurance of an audience accustomed to sensations. The dialogue is well written and contrasted cleverly by the dramatist. Our only objection to it in any shape is that it is too long; a full third might be omitted with decided advantage. We are sure that when Mr. Wallack has applied the pruning-knife to Mr. Falconer's play it will be a better one than it is now.

Mrs. Hoey was admirable as the heroine: we have seldom seen this excellent actress to such fine advantage—slight and embarrassing as the part is in some respects. Mr. Brougham, as *Doctor Playfair*, was superbly fidgety; Mr. Lester, as *Frank*, good. Mr. Wheatleigh's *Sir Lionel* lacked tone and polish. Sir Floyd, as the *Hon. Augustus Adolphus*, gave us an idea of a Saxon Mose; Mr. Young, an excellent caricature of an English flunkey. The other characters were occasionally funny, but seldom good. The comedy (especially the earlier portion thereof) pleased the public, and at the end Mr. Lester announced it for repetition.

Academy of Music.—"I Puritani" was excellently sung at the Academy last night, to an audience not half so large as such a performance should have been honored with. Madame de Wilhorst surprised even her most ardent admirers by her spirited rendering of the character of *Elvira*, and her finished interpretation of the music, which is so well adapted to the qualities of her voice. Bagnoli, Amodio, and Junca were all in good voice, and seemed to be influenced by a special inspiration. The opera-going public often miss a treat when they do not anticipate one, and those who were fortunate enough to be present last night congratulated themselves on having "assisted" at the first performance that has been witnessed at the Academy the present season.

Palace Garden.—The concert on Saturday night was a decided success, and attracted a very large audience, sufficient, indeed, to materially assist the charitable object contemplated by the projectors of the Horticultural School. In view of this activity on the part of the public, we may here mention that the Festival will be continued one or two days longer, and the entertainments which were omitted last week given this. A few pleasant evenings may thus be enjoyed, and a notable project forwarded.

One of the most interesting features of Saturday's concert was the performance of the three pianists, Mr. Wm. Mason, Mr. R. Hoffman and Mr. Mills, all young men and fine artists, although scarcely "the greatest of the age," as the advertisement with refreshing candor asserted. They belong to the most modern school of pianism, and are each good enough to satisfy a public. The pieces performed were not of startling novelty, but their very familiarity insured them an attentive audience. Mr. Hoffman played also in a duet with Mr. Jos. Burke, one of our most admirable violinists. Mr. Sudlow, the cornet player, gave the audience two of his exquisite *morceaux*. An attack of indisposition prevented Signor Amodio from singing, and Miss Juliana May enjoyed the advantage, therefore, of being the only vocalist of the evening. It is a position which the lady is well able to maintain, with pleasure to the audience and credit to herself. An artiste of so much ability should not be without ample opportunities of making herself heard. Mr. H. C. Timm was the accompanyist.

Niblo's Garden.—"Rob Roy" will be played here every evening during the present week.

Theatre Francais.—The most excellent of all the productions at this house, "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," will be played again on Thursday night, by very general request.

Metropolitan Theatre.—Mr. Hackett commenced an engagement here last night, playing *Falstaff* in the "Merry Wives of Windsor." Mr. Hackett is well supported by the members of the company.

"Laura Keene's Theatre.—The "Midsummer Night's Dream" is still the attraction here.

Metropolitan Music Society.—The first *soirée* of this new Society takes place to-night at the Academy of Music. An excellent programme is provided. Mme. Cora de Wilhorst and Signor Maccioroti are the vocalists. Mr. S. B. Mills and Mr. Edward Mollenhauer the soloists. The orchestra will be conducted by Mr. G. F. Bristow.

Concert.—Mr. Mills, whose performances have created a perfect *furore* among piano players, and who is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable artists we have ever had in this country, will give a concert (his first) at Niblo's Saloon, on Thursday next. A number of distinguished artists will assist, and Mrs. Mills will play a duet with her husband.

Wood's Minstrels.—An unusually attractive bill is provided here to night. The singers and mimics are admirable. Look out for the matinées at this house.

Domestic Service—Employment for Women—Meeting of the Hearthstone Club.

The May meeting of the Hearthstone Club was held on Saturday last at the Cooper Institute. It was well attended, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Mrs. Farnham was chosen Secretary *pro tem.* The minutes of the last meetings were read and approved. The subject of reform in domestic service was further considered. A lengthy communication from Mrs. E. F. Ellet was read in explanation of her views presented at the last meeting.

The object of the Institution referred to in England is to secure housekeepers from the evils of incompetent and dishonest servants; and servants against the imposition of mistresses. These ends are secured by thorough and judicious inquiry. Mrs. Ellet proposes a modification of the plan of this Association. The first step towards thorough reformation in domestic service is to destroy the prejudice against it in the minds of all fitted for it. Create a public sentiment that to be a cook, nurse, or maid of all work in a comfortable house, where protection and good wages are afforded, is as respectable as to operate in a factory, tend a fancy store, or starve in a garret at needle work; and thousands upon thousands who now sacrifice health at ill-paid toil to save a false pride, or follow a path of shame, would become respectable members of families. A kindly relation should be established between employers and employed, and domestic comfort would be incalculably increased. Mental cultivation is requisite for the proper performance of the ordinary household duties. Housekeepers have a right to demand integrity, sobriety, cleanliness, and general propriety of manners, with thorough knowledge of their duties. These qualities can scarcely be expected in the raw Irish and German emigrants, who form the mass of those engaged in service throughout the United States. A different class should be interested.

Mrs. Ellet proposes that an association be formed that will undertake to provide suitable places in families for those who need employment and can present satisfactory evidence of thorough fitness as to character and intelligence. Experience in the details of duty required can be learned and enough can be found to undertake the teaching of such girls. Let the Association receive such only as have the proper degree of cultivation, others can go to intelligence offices as usual. Let the Association devise some general scheme of duties and privileges; that the employed may understand what will be required of them, and what treatment they may expect. The development of this scheme will require time, and encounter difficulties. It will, however, be a great charity and a blessing to thousands to so elevate the service, that they can engage in it without the sacrifice of proper spirit. There is no inherent degradation in domestic service. It can be made as respectable as any employment now open to woman. Families in country and city would gladly accept relief from the present system, and receive as aids in household duties, intelligent and well-behaved young women. An excellent opportunity is afforded the Hearthstone Club to inaugurate a needed reform which will redound to their honor and the blessing of thousands.

Mrs. Farnham thought the chief difficulty between mistress and servant arose from the want of appreciation of the humanity of the latter. Every woman employing a servant should feel a moral responsibility in reference to her. A servant is not a steam-engine, a mere machine, but an embodiment of humanity, with life and interests extending beyond present service. She hoped the proposition would not be allowed to fall to the ground, but would be made available for the amelioration of the condition of the employed and employer, and that the ideal of true womanhood should be upheld in every particular.

Mrs. De Grove inquired how these objects were to be effected?—if any working scheme had been devised? She thought great caution should be exercised by the Club in committing itself to any particular scheme: that the objects of this Club were the diffusion of information generally; it having been done in this case, and the proper course suggested, that the whole attention of the Club should not be absorbed in the practical details of any one department of domestic reform.

Mrs. Farnham suggested a practical place and the appointment of a Committee.

On motion, the Chair appointed a Committee of Five, viz.: Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Symes, Miss Booth and Mrs. Allen.

Mrs. Boorat read a paper upon practical instruction in our schools, and recommended the establishment of an institution where domestics could be regularly and thoroughly instructed in household duties, as the other sex in trades.

Other communications were received. Inquiry was made in reference to an association recently organized in this City for furnishing sewing machines and work to poor and deserving women. Its management would be much more efficient if under a Committee of ladies that this Club might appoint.

Mrs. De Grove, of the Committee upon Household Inventions, reported upon and recommended a new washing machine.

After the transaction of some further business, the Club adjourned for the next meeting, to be duly advertised.

The Slave Trade—A Remonstrating Grand Jury.—The Savannah *Republican* publishes an indignant protest of the Grand Jury which recently indicted the parties suspected of complicity in the Slave-trade. The Jurymen state that they were compelled under oath, by instructions from the Court, to find a bill in accordance with that law prohibiting the Slave-trade; but desire it to be understood that they did so against their will. The protest is a curious document. It concludes as follows:

We feel humbled, as men, in the consciousness that we are *freemen* but in name; and that we are living, during the existence of such laws, under a tyranny as supreme as that of the despotic governments of the Old World.

Heretofore the people of the South, firm in their consciousness of right and strength, *have failed to place the stamp of condemnation upon such laws as reflect upon the institution of Slavery, but have permitted, unrebuked, the influence of foreign opinion to prevail in their support.* Longer to yield to a sickly sentiment of pretended philanthropy and diseased mental aberration of "higher law" fanatics, the tendency of which is to debase us in the estimation of civilized nations, is weak and unwise. Regarding all such laws as tending to encourage such results, and consequently as baneful in their effects, we *unhesitatingly advocate the repeal of all laws, which directly or indirectly, condemn this institution*, and those who have inherited or maintain it; and think it the duty of the Southern people to require their legislators to unite their efforts for the accomplishment of this object.

Chas. Grant, Benjamin Bourgeois,
H. L. Byrd, M. D. Jno. J. Jackson,
S. Palmer, Geo. W. Garmany.

Cranmer.—The Rev. Mr. Lord delivers his lecture on "Cranmer and the History of the English Reformation," at the Brooklyn Athenæum, this evening. It will well repay attendance.

The celebration of the opening of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad took place on the 11th, 12th and 13th May. A large company took part in the proceedings

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointment of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy—The New War Steamers—The Gulf Squadron, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16.

The following is the official list of Visitors appointed to attend the Annual Examination of the Military Academy on the 1st of June: The Hon. Augustin Haines, of Maine; Col. John T. Head, Massachusetts; Col. Rufus L. Baker, Connecticut; Gen. Geo. E. Danforth, New-York; George W. Cass Pennsylvania; Capt. Thomas J. Lee, Maryland; the Hon. John Kerr, North Carolina; Ebenezer Starnes, Georgia; Col. John Johnston, Ohio; Major Wm. Beard, Louisiana; L. R. Page, Mississippi; Dr John P. Barnes, Alabama; V. P. Van Antwerp, Iowa; Chas. Eldridge, Wisconsin; Gen. J. Carraway Smith, Florida; Gen. S. B. Lowry, Maine; Ethelbert Hibben, Oregon. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16.

All the new naval steamers will be placed in commission as soon as they shall be successively finished, and before the close of this year every available vessel will probably be in active service. This design is not, however, with reference to the European war, as no damage to our commerce is apprehended from that cause. Vera Cruz is considered, in official quarters, to be one of the most important points where a large fleet is required, and hence additional vessels will be dispatched to the Gulf of Mexico. The facilities in the neighborhood of Central America afforded by our squadrons, either for sea or land operations, are considered sufficient for all emergencies.

According to a general order, just issued from the Adjutant-General's office, officers of the medical and pay departments may, by virtue of their commissions, command all enlisted men like other commissioned officers.

The following military stations are announced as double-ration posts from the date of their establishment and while occupied by not less than one company: Department of Texas, Fort Quitman and Camp Hudson; Department of Oregon, Fort Bellingham; Department of California, Forts Crook and Ter-Waw and new San Diego.

Of nineteen samples of canvas mail-bags, the contract for supplying which has been awarded, only four of them were selected in the Post office Department commission as being of the first quality with regard to material and workmanship. Several protests have been made against the award, but the question will not be reopened.

The defence of WESTCOTT, Postmaster of Philadelphia, in answer to certain charges against him, occupies, it is said, upward of fifty pages of manuscript. It was received about three weeks ago. As yet there has been no definite action on it.

Proposed Annexation of a Portion of Nebraska to Kansas.

St. Louis, Monday, May 16.

The people of Southern Nebraska are earnestly agitating for the annexation of so much of that Territory as lies south of the Platte River to Kansas, so as to secure her admission into the Union at the next session of Congress. Public sentiment in that portion of the Territory strongly favors the proposed annexation, and it was recently resolved in mass convention that Nebraska City nominate delegates to the Kansas Constitutional Convention, which is to assemble at Wyandotte in July. The Nebraska delegation will undoubtedly be admitted into the Convention, and it is probable in defining the boundary of the State of Kansas the Platte will be designated as the Northern line.

Dates from Utah to the 19th ult. are received, but the news is unimportant.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Monday, May 16.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 22d ultimo, has arrived here.

A land-slide had occurred in the mining town of Monte Christo, killing four persons. The damage done was also considerable, and mining operations had to be suspended.

The State Legislature had failed to provide for the $350,000 worth of bonds still outstanding, notwithstanding the people desire to pay every dollar of the State's indebtedness.

Business was brisk at San Francisco, and money plenty.

Gold-dust continued to arrive freely, but there was no change in the market.

The wheat harvest gives promise of an abundant yield.

The President at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 16.

President BUCHANAN, accompanied by the Hon HOWELL COBB, visited Baltimore this morning to examine the site for the United States Court-house. He was received at Barnum's Hotel by a few friends, among whom were Judges GILES and MASON, and visited the localities proposed. The President looks remarkably well and manifested much activity.

Secretaries THOMPSON and BLACK also accompany the President. The party will dine at Barnum's Hotel and return in the afternoon train to Washington.

Destructive Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, May 15.

A large fire occurred in this city at 4 o'clock this morning. KEMBLE & WEED's planing-machine shop, on Race-street, was totally destroyed. Loss $7,000; insurance $3,000. SCHOOLEY & Co.'s refrigerator manufactory was also destroyed. Loss $10,000; insured $6,000. WM. NADON's chair manufactory was burnt; loss $2,000, no insurance. In all, twelve buildings were burned, and several others damaged. Fifteen or twenty families were turned out of their homes. The total loss is about $40,000, and the insurance $20,000.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of a New "House of the Angel Guardian," at Roxbury.

BOSTON, Monday, May 16.

The corner-stone of a new "House of the Angel Guardian," a Catholic Orphan Asylum, was laid on Vernon-street, Roxbury, yesterday afternoon, with becoming ceremony by Bishop FITZPATRICK, of Boston. The Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, of New-York, delivered the address to an audience of 6,000 persons, assembled under canvas.

The Bachelors' Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 16.

The Bachelors' Barge Club, consisting of seven members, started early this morning, in their barge *Linda*, to row to New-York, *via* the Delaware and Raritan Canal. They expect to reach their destination on Wednesday afternoon, and will stop at the St. Nicholas Hotel for a few days.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 16.

U. S. Mail steamship *Columbia*, Captain BERRY, from New-York arrived here at the wharf at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, May 14.

The *Star of the South* arrived at Tybee at 8 o'clock this morning. All well.

Fire in New-Orleans—Volks Fest.

NEW ORLEANS, Sunday, May 15.

The Lafayette Sugar Refinery and several adjoining buildings, occupying an entire square, were burnt to day.

A Volks Fest was celebrated to-day at the Creole Shooting-house. Twenty thousand people were present.

Terrible Storm at Gainesville, Ala.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 16.

A letter from Gainesville, Ala., dated the 10th inst., reports a dreadful storm in that vicinity, causing the death of Mr. J. W. M. BERRIEN, a brother of the deceased U. S. Senator, and agent of the house of BARRETT, BELCHER & Co., of New-York.

The Case of Captain Corrie.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 16.

The Grand Jury report that they find no bill of indictment against Captain CORRIE.

The Steamer Curlew.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, May 16.

The steamer *Curlew* remains in about the same situation as yesterday. Arrangements have been made to raise her, which will probably be accomplished if the weather holds good.

Arrival of the British Yacht St. Ursula.

The British yacht *St. Ursula*, Commander CAIRNIE, arrived at this port on Sunday evening, at 8½ o'clock, in 30 days from the Clyde, on a pleasure trip. She sails under the flag of the Admiralty, by permission of the British Government. She belongs to the Royal Yacht Club, and her model was taken from the celebrated yacht *America*. She is topsail schooner rigged, and for comfort cannot easily be excelled. Her owner, Mr. TENNENT, of Glasgow, with his three nieces, also Messrs. BASIL, RONALD and JAMES HONEYMAN are on board. She is now lying off the Battery.

The Seventh Regiment at Fashion Course.

The announcement that the National Guard would parade at the Fashion Course and be exercised in the battalion manœuvres prescribed by HARDEE, raised clouds of dust yesterday on all the roads that lead thither, compressed crinoline uncommonly compactly in Flushing cars and Newton omnibuses, caused untold pain to uncomplaining men crushed by the commodity of DOUGLAS and SHERWOOD, and induced one man, by hope of filthy lucre led, to pay $100 for the privilege of opening a bar and lunch counter within the inclosure that surrounds the Race-track. Early in the day the tide set in, for word had gone forth that at an early hour the regiment would be on the ground. Those who rode to the ground behind horses of their own or in conveyances hired for the day, went, of course, where they pleased, and when they pleased returned, but woe to him —still more unhappy she—who, starting after the early trains had gone, desired to reach the Course within a reasonable period thereafter. The Superintendent of the Flushing Railroad had made no arrangements for accommodating these. The trains and boat made no more trips than on any other day, and if one inquired at the boat whether, without waiting an hour or two, he could be conveyed to the Course, he was told that, without doing so, he could not. Some took this for an answer, and relied on it; but those who inquired elsewhere learned that by way of the Williamsburg Ferry and by stage they could be conveyed to the place they desired to reach. Yet little happier were they who started by this route than those who preferred to wait for a later train; in stages crowded within, and with numberless outside passengers, they traveled at the risk of their lives and thanked their stars if they did not break down before the journey was completed. One of these stages—an omnibus of common size—started from Williamsburg with sixteen passengers inside, and sixteen on top. 'Tis but a common proof that men will undergo much to see a novel sight. Certainly those who suffered on the journey were well repaid at the end of it. It is not often in this land of peace and Republican broadcloth, that so fine and so large a body of uniformed men perform military evolutions with so much soldierly precision as were seen at the Fashion Course yesterday.

The Regiment formed line in Lafayette-place at a quarter-past seven o'clock yesterday morning, and marched to the foot of Tenth-street, where, under the direction (of Quartermaster WINCHESTER, a boat was awaiting to transport it to Hunter's Point; and thence by railroad the men were soon conveyed to Fashion Course. They arrived there at about 9½ o'clock. After they had rested awhile the manœuvres commenced. Their heavy knapsacks were laid aside, and in fatigue-dress they formed at about 11 o'clock. The troop attached to the Regiment crossed the river at Hunter's Point, and was now drawn up at the right of the column. The following manœuvres were performed according to HARDEE's tactics:

PAR. 165. March in Column.
479. Into Line faced to the Rear, from the Column in March.
80. Break from the Order of Battle into Column, and move forward without Halting.
402. Form the Column into Line of Battle without Halting.
87. Break to the Rear into Column.
351. Counter-March. (*Twice.*)
364. Form Divisions.
252. Close in Mass.
352. Counter-March—the Column closed in Mess. (*Twice.*)
306 Change Direction by the Right Flank.
513. Deploy on First Division.
885, 886. Form Square from Line of Battle.
49, 51. Firings in Square by File and by Rank.
863. Form Column.
879. To March in Retreat.
881. To March in Advance.
817. Form Square—and the Firings.
854. Advance the Square, successively by the First, Second, Third and Fourth Front—Halt and Fire.
863. Reduce the Square.
587. Advance in Line of Battle.

The evolutions were generally executed with surprising facility and exactness. Assuredly, it is not too much to say, that no body of men, equally large, for the most part engaged in business pursuits, drilling by companies on an average once a week, and by battalions not nearly so often, could make an exhibition so creditable to them in a military point of view as that of the Seventh Regiment yesterday. The fine, except in one or two instances, when the Colonel, standing at the centre of the line, with the wind blowing fresh from the East, could not make the word of command audible to all who stood to the eastward of him, was as that of a single musket. The firings in square interested the mass of the spectators, unacquainted with military tactics, perhaps more than the other evolutions. The regiment was formed into a hollow square in the centre of the field, and the cavalry troop, drawn up at a distance, commenced to advance upon it The first platoon of the Sixth Company, acting as skirmishers, was scattered over the field in advance of the infantry, and retreated before the cavalry, firing and falling back. The horsemen rushed upon the square at full gallop, until the horses recoiled before the firing, constantly kept up, and retreated quite as fast as they had advanced. There was considerable excitement about the sham battle, and many an exclamation broke from the feminine portion of the audience of some 7,000 or 8,000 persons that occupied the grand stand, as the advancing squadron seemed to precipitate itself upon the bristling square. The horsemen acquitted themselves well; it is a pity that the troop was not a larger one. It numbered 30 men, under the command of Capt. PURLAY. The whole number of men in the ranks, including the mounted and the unmounted, the officers and the band (NOLL'S) was 674. The regiment marched with a company front of thirty men. At 2½ o'clock the command stacked arms and the men went to dinner. At 3½ P. M. they formed again, fired by companies and by battalions, were reviewed by General HALL and staff, stacked arms, donned knapsacks, formed again and marched to the cars. At Green Point a number of rowdies, headed by a large negro, sprang aboard of the steamboat chartered to convey the regiment home; they were speedily ejected by some of the officers and men after a sharp tussle. At 7 o'clock the command landed at Twenty-third-street, whence it was marched down to Lafayette-place and there dismissed.

Nothing of moment that was unpleasant occurred at the course to mar the occasion. The gamblers who usually throng thereabouts on all public occasions only ensconced themselves just without the inclosure, and began to invite strangers to tell them where "the little joker" was. Sheriff BOYD and his assistants, with commendable celerity, arrested four of them and drove the rest from the ground. Inside, Sergeant DOUGLASS, the Sergeant of the Guard of the Seventh Regiment, maintained order, and no very flagrant misconduct was reported. It was altogether a very delightful occasion.

Stevedores vs. Grain-Measurers.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE CHAMPIONS OF STATEN ISLAND—POLICE INTERFERENCE.

For several weeks past a little feud has existed between the Stevedores and Grain-measurers, more particularly those working along the lower piers and wharves of the City. Adverse claims, regarding work, engendered the enmity. One evening last week two sets of the opposing factions met in Brooklyn and indulged in mutual knock-downs. This mode of settlement promised no definite winding-up of hostilities, besides being risky and unpleasant to large numbers. It was, therefore, arranged that each side should choose its champion, and that the chosen men should fight it out between themselves, and that the side whose champion won should be declared the victors. The champions were speedily selected, as were the seconds and bottle-holders, the place, time, and all the preliminaries arranged, a secluded spot on the shore of Silver Lake, one mile back of Castleton, on Staten Island, was chosen as the battle-field; the time, 1 P. M. yesterday.

About noon, intelligence of the intended fight reached Acting Superintendent CARPENTER, and immediately fifty men, headed by Sergeant DIXON, were sent to prevent the fight. The Police hurried to the battle-ground, but intimation of their coming had preceded them, and the champions seconds, bottle-holders, and their host of friends had separated before the police arrived. All managed to escape but seven, who were found secreted in the woods, and arrested. The arrested parties proved to be James Broppy, one of the principals; James Casey, his second; Thomas Sipple and James Dunn, bottle-holders; and Michael Dunn, Patsey Hackerman and Patrick Burke, spectators. BROPPY was "stripped to the buff," and his battered and bloody countenance indicated clearly the important character he had just sustained. The prisoners were at once conveyed before Justice DE FORREST, who made speedy work of their cases—the registering of their names and sentences following in quick succession. In the punishment no partiality was shown, each being sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the County Jail, and to pay a fine of $25. Following the sentences, the men were handcuffed, thrown into wagons, driven to Richmond and lodged in Jail. Before the Police arrived on the ground, as was afterwards learned, fifteen rounds had been fought between the principals, with no show of backing down on either side. JAMES TAGGART was the name of the principal who escaped arrest. About two hundred persons were present at the opening of the fight. Having finished their work, the Police returned to the City, being absent only about three hours altogether.

Board of Aldermen.

REMOVAL OF TELEGRAPH POLES—ANOTHER NOMINATION FOR CITY INSPECTOR RETURNED TO THE MAYOR—RESERVOIR SQUARE—WEST WASHINGTON MARKET—THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Board met yesterday at 5 P. M., Alderman MCSPEDON in the Chair. Various petitions were read, and referred to the appropriate Committees. A petition from the enterprising publishers of a proposed new weekly paper, petitioned for liberty to announce the first paper, at one cent a copy by a display of fireworks in the Park. After considerable discussion, the request was denied, for fear of damaging the canvas roof of the City Hall.

A report was made by the Committee on Streets, for the removal of all telegraphic posts from the streets of the City, coupled with permission to the telegraph companies to lay their wires underground; the regulation to take effect on and after the 1st of June. A suggestion that the time should be extended to the 1st of October was made. Laid over.

A message was received from the Mayor, nominating Jonathan Trotter, (formerly President of the Board of Assistant Alderman, and now first Clerk in the Street Department) for City Inspector. On motion of Alderman GENET the message was returned to the Mayor, (10 to 5)

A communication was received from the State Department, in answer to Alderman SMITH's resolution regarding the Battery Enlargement. The contract for the enlargement was given to Henry Conklin, Nov. 25, 1852, and in 1853 two-thirds of said contract were assigned to George Law. The remaining third was assigned to Samuel Roberts in 1853. No sureties were given for the fulfillment of the contract, the estimated amount of which was $27,152. The communication was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

The majority report against granting permission to the American Institute to erect a building on Reservoir-square, was adopted.

Six thousand dollars were appropriated for defraying the expenses of celebrating the Fourth of July. Aldermen PECK, GENET, TUOMEY, BRADLEY and LYNDE are the Committee to make the arrangements.

The Joint Committee on Accounts reported that one important provision of the charter of 1857 had been entirely disregarded by the heads of Departments—the only one which establishes any control over the expenditures of money by the several Departments. Section 38 of that charter regulates the mode of making contract for sums over $250, and provides that no expenditure for work or supplies for less than that sum shall be made unless the proper head of Department shall certify to the necessity of the expenditure to the Common Council, and that body shall authorize it. This, the Committee states, has never been done in a single instance since the charter was enacted in April, 1857, and many thousand dollars have been expended in violation of this restriction. The Committee conclude by reporting an ordinance of five sections, intended to give effect to this provision of the charter. It was laid over. Adjourned to Thursday next at 5 o'clock P. M.

Police Reports.

A COUNTERFEITING CANAL-BOAT CAPTAIN AND COUNTRY MERCHANT.—IMPORTANT ARRESTS.—For some time past skillfully altered bills upon leading banks of this City and banks in the interior of the State have been in abundant circulation, and the consummate skill with which the alterations have been effected has puzzled bank cashiers, as well as entailed serious loss upon those receiving the bills. Expert detectives in the Police Department have united their efforts to obtain a clue to the counterfeiters, but without the least success. At length the manufacturer and utterer has been discovered, and his arrest effected in a very roundabout and remarkable way. Jacob Williams, captain of a tow boat, arrived, a few days since, at one of the North River wharfs with a cargo of oats. The boat was seized for debt, and a Deputy Sheriff took charge of Capt. Williams. The Captain was social and communicative, and it was not long before he boasted of having been very successful in "shoving the queer." After Williams had confessed this much, and shown a pile of altered bills, he was questioned as to where he obtained the bills, but he refused to give the slightest information. He was taken to the Harbor Police Station, and promised that he should be let out of the scrape if he would make a clean breast, but he was obdurate. A diet of dry bread and water was prescribed; but he continued firm. He was taken to the Franklin Market Station, where dry bread and Groton was continued, with like result. He was placed in a cell in the Eighth Ward Station-House, and pure bread and water had its effect; and a Mr. Sims, proprietor of a large country store at Camillus was discovered to be the bill alterer. Deputy Marshal De Angelis and Officer Shelton proceeded to Camillus. They found Sims behind his counter, waiting upon customers. Aware of the desperate character they had to deal with—they had learned that he had spent one term in State's Prison for the same offence—the officers produced their revolvers, and made known their business. Sims was handcuffed, and a thorough search made of his premises. Printing presses, plates, dies, acids, colorings, and a complete stock of counterfeiting apparatus were found. The book-keeper of Sims, a young man, named Bishop, was also arrested, and the officers proceeded with their prisoners to Syracuse. On the way, Sims suddenly sprang from the wagon, leaped a high fence and darted across a plowed field. Three pistol shots aimed in the direction of his head stopped his running. He was taken before a magistrate, and committed to answer in default of $20,000 bail. No evidence appearing against Bishop he was released. Capt. Williams is still in the Eighth Ward Station, out in the enjoyment of a higher grade of diet than bread and water. He will probably be used as State's evidence.

MUTINY ON SHIPBOARD.—Five sailors belonging to the ship *Constellation*, lying at Quarantine, on Friday evening mutinied, and before they could be secured wounded several of the officers and crew, the surgeon dangerously. Captain Gibson, of the Harbor Police, being apprised of the revolt, boarded the vessel with a boat's crew, arrested the mutineers and brought them to this City. They gave their names as James Trainor, Patrick McCaffrey, Cornelius Doughty, John Cosgrove and Charles Burns. They were taken before a U. S. Commissioner and committed for examination. The *Constellation* recently arrived from Liverpool, having small-pox on board, and was quarantined for five days. The mutiny occurred through the refusal of the Captain to allow the men to go on shore.

STEALING JEWELRY.—Two Italians, who gave their names as Martin Secaroti and Louis Esarilist, while looking a some rings, in the jewelry store No. 33 Catharine-street, on Saturday, grabbed the case and darted out of the store. A policeman happening to be handy, gave chase and succeeded in capturing them both. One of them attempted to use a knife upon the officer, but a blow on the head made him temporarily submissive. While their case was under consideration before Justice STEERS, the attention of the Judge and officers being diverted a moment by the pranks of a drunken man, they slily slipped out of the door and ran away. A second time they were captured, when the Judge committed them for trial.

GETTING A CHECK FROM A BOY.—On Saturday, as a boy in the employ of Messrs. De Marks Brothers, commission merchants, No. 61 Stone-street, was coming out of the Market Bank, with a check for $227 02, which he had just got certified, a well-dressed man demanded the check of him, saying that it was forged, and that if he did not give it up at once, he would have him sent to State Prison. The boy, being frightened, gave up the check, and the man hurried away, doubtless to make immediate disposition of it. Fortunately the check had not yet been indorsed by Messrs. De Marks Brothers.

STABBING CASES.—Francis Zornie, of Baxter-street, yesterday morning had an altercation with Mark Tupper, an Italian organ grinder, during which the latter stabbed him with a dirk, inflicting a serious, but not dangerous wound. The organ-grinder was arrested and committed to the Tombs. John McIntyre and William Conlin, on Sunday evening had a quarrel, in First-avenue, which ended in the latter being dangerously stabbed in the abdomen. McIntyre made his escape, and has not yet been arrested.

DISHONEST BOOKKEEPER.—Edward Fairmain, bookkeeper for Frank Rivers, proprietor of the Melodeon Concert Saloon, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, was arrested on Sunday, charged with embezzling $550 of his employer's funds. Suspicion was excited against him from his expending a great deal more than his weekly salary. Justice STEERS committed him for trial.

STABBING.—Francis Ferraro, an Italian, and James Leonard on Saturday morning had a quarrel in Chatham-street, which ended in Ferraro stabbing the latter with a sword-cane. Leonard was taken to the Hospital, and Ferraro was committed to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

SELLING POLICIES.—Wm. Seaman was arrested on Sunday on a charge of selling lottery policies. Justice STEERS, before whom he was taken, admitted him to bail to answer the charge.

Exploring Expeditions—Mexican Affairs—Equador, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 15.

There are now two Surveying or Exploring parties employed by the Federal Government, and about taking the field under the direction of the Topographical Bureau. The first is dispatched to explore the San Juan River, in New-Mexico, a tributary of the Colorado of the West, and to discover, if possible, a route between Santa Fé and Utah, in the vicinity of the San Juan. The following is the party employed in the service:

Captain J. N. MACOMB, Topographical Engineer and Chief of the Expedition.

Dr. J. S. NEWBERRY, (Geologist to the Colorado Expedition under Lt. IVES,) Physician and Geologist.

CHARLES H. DIMMOCK, of Baltimore, Topographer, and LOUIS DORSEY, of Washington; FRANCIS P. FISHER, of New-York; and JAMES A. VAIL, of Virginia, assistants.

This party is to rendezvous at Independence on Monday next, and start immediately for Santa Fé to join Captain MACOMB, topographical officer of the Department of New-Mexico. This expedition is expected to complete its duties by the latter part of next Fall.

The other party is charged with an exploration of the Yellow Stone and Missouri rivers, a service of magnitude and importance, which will keep the expedition in the field for at least 18 months.

The following constitute the *personnel* of this second party:

Capt. W. F. RAYNOLDS, Topographical Engineers, Chief.

Lieut. H. E. MAYNADIER, (Tenth Infantry,) Assistant Topographical Engineer.

A. V. HAYDEN, Naturalist. This officer has been on Lieut. WARREN's "Nebraska Expedition," and while thus employed performed efficient service.

J. H. SNOWDEN, Topographer.

JAS. D HULTON, Assistant Topographer.

HENRY C. FILLEBROWN, Meteorologist.

ANTOINE SCHONBORN, Assistant Meteorologist.

The party will be accompanied by a military escort of 30 men. The pressure upon the War Department for positions in this description of service is very heavy, and hundreds of applications are necessarily declined.

Major BELGER, of the Quartermaster's Department, will leave in a few days for Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he goes to superintend the purchase of a number of horses, needed for the military service. Major BELGER is considered the finest judge of horseflesh in the army, while he is one of the most honest and efficient officers in the service.

Capt. A. A. HUMPHREYS, of the Topographical Bureau, is now absent from Washington; and Lieut IVES, late of the Colorado Exploring Exoedition, remains in charge of the duties of the office. Lieut. IVES has already won an enviable reputation in the service, though still quite a young man. His energy, promptness and sagacity are proverbial in the army.

The rumored condemnation of the English and French Ministers in Mexico, by the Legations here, is a sheer fabrication. It is believed the English Minister did his duty. He declined taking charge o the American Consulate, as that would have placed him in a semi-official relation to this Government, but he never refused his aid and protection to American citizens—so far as it was in his power to protect them. Such is the view taken of the case here.

It is understood here that the English holders of the bonds of Equador, having received land-warrants for the amount of their claims upon that Government, are now getting up a mammoth Company for colonizing the Eastern portion of Equador, one of the most beautiful and fertile spots on the globe. The projectors of the scheme have lately held several meetings in London with a view to effecting some commercial arrangements by which a rich trade can be carried on with this new Eldorado of the South. The communication will be through the Amazon River, which receives the waters of several large navigable streams from Equador, and as the trade will be open to all the world, a fine field will be offered for American enterprise. A letter has just been addressed to Mr. SMITH, our new Minister to Quito, calling his attention to the anticipated magnitude and importance of this commerce. Q.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New York.
No. 162 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private saleroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Culbert Brothers,
JEWELERS,
WILL, THIS DAY, OPEN THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 777 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.,
With a new and desirable stock of watches, jewelry, silver ware, plated ware, and fancy goods, of the most elegant styles the best materials, and at prices which, they are confident, will satisfy all who will call upon them.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 812 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by
HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.,
Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Forsyth-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Tiemann's White Leads,
ZINC WHITES,
and PAINTS,
D. F. TIEMANN & CO.,
No. 128 William-st., near Fulton.

Looking-Glasses,
PICTURES AND FRAMES,
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT
M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 CANAL OPPOSITE WOOSTER-ST.

Clocks, Clocks.—Marble, gilt, porcelain, bronze and oak wood clocks, suitable for the parlor, library or bedroom, in great variety; also candelabras, &c., to match. For sale by
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No 547 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agent wanted.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

C. R. Woodworth,
Manufacturer of
PORTABLE GAS WORKS
For private houses, factories &c., 1 Cedar st. New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Ladies, City or Country.—If any lady or gentleman is in want of gaiters, slippers, shoes, boots, &c., they should call on Cantell, No 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., who sells nothing but the best articles, (ready made or to order) and at very low prices. Children's shoes, &c., always on hand.

Removal.
The depôt for the sale of
THE AMERICAN SOLIDIFIED MILK
Is removed to No. 73 Liberty-st., two doors east of Broadway.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts—Made to order, of the best materials, and warranted to fit. Undershirts and Drawers, for Summer wear, in great variety—at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Gentlemen having large or small lots of left-off clothing, and willing to dispose of them, will meet with a cash purchaser by calling at the store of, or addressing, THOS. D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

Fishing Tackle of the best quality, and in GREAT VARIETY, FOR SALE BY WILLSHER & DAMEREL, NO. 53 NASSAU-ST., NEAR MAIDEN-LANE.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Eraser Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

HEPBURN—STOCKDALS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, May 15, by the Rev. John Foisal, CHAS. HEPBURN, of Georgia, to JANE STOCKDALS, of New-York.

CARPENTER—BENNETT—In this City, on Wednesday, May 11, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, W. H. CARPENTER to Miss ANNA M. BENNETT, daughter of Wm. Bennett, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

LOYD—In this City, on Monday, May 16, of a lingering illness, MARY E., daughter of Joseph and Mary Jane Loyd, aged 3 years, 11 months and 16 days.

Funeral services on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, at their residence, No. 170 West 30th-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Trenton papers please copy.

BILLINGS.—In this City, BENJAMIN L. BILLINGS, Jr., only son of Benjamin L. Billings Esq., of this City, Counselor-at-law, aged 14 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 317 Bowery, near 5th st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, without further invitation.

ELLIS.—In this City, on Sunday, May 15, MARY LOUISE ELLIS, youngest daughter of Geo. Ellis, aged 14 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her residence, No. 60 6th-st., this day (Tuesday) May 17, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Sheffield, Eng., papers please copy.

BENNETT—In this City, on Monday, May 16, CHARLES-ELLA CLARK BENNETT, only daughter of G. W. and Mary L. Bennett, aged 3 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 118 Orchard-st., without further notice, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

RAMS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 15, JOSEPH B. RAMS, aged 15 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of his employers, J. S. Miller & Co., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 31 Grand-st.

PECK.—In this City, on Sunday, May 15, EMMA AUGUSTA youngest daughter of the late Henry S. Peck, aged 15 years, 8 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her uncle, George Peck are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 68 Pike-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

REMINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 16, of scarlatina malignus, FRANK, youngest son of the Rev. S. Remington, aged 3 years, 9 months and 7 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day (Tuesday) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of C. W. Remington, No. 316 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

PAYNE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 14, Mrs. ANN S. PAYNE, daughter of the late Dr. E. A. Sill, of Windsor, Conn

Her remains were taken to Connecticut for interment.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

RUTTER.—At Yorkville, on Sunday morning, May 15, GEORGIANA JESSIE, youngest child of Thomas and Georgiana Rutter, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents corner 83d-st. and Avenue A, (Yorkville,) on Tuesday, May 17, at 3 o'clock without further invitation.

AVERY.—In Hoboken, on Monday, May 16, FIDELIUS AVERY, in the 15th year of his age. The deceased for the past 10 years was connected with the Merchants' Bank in this City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, corner of Washington and Thirty-st., Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JAYNE.—At Williams' Bridge, on Monday, May 16, of croup, WALTER CLARENCE, son of Walter P. and Margaret Jayne, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, at Williams' Bridge, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Trains for Williams' Bridge leave 26th st. station at 9½ and 11½ A. M.

WILKINSON.—At Washington, D. C., on Saturday, May 14, JULIA A., wife of A. Geo. Wilkinson, and daughter of O. C. Lorman.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of R. L. Gilbert, No. 60 West 26th-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CHAMPLIN.—At Essex, Conn., on Sunday morning, May 15, Capt. HENRY L. CHAMPLIN, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at Essex, on Wednesday, May 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SWIFT.—On Tuesday morning, May 10, ELEAZUR MORTON SWIFT, of Dover Plains, aged 69 years.

WETMORE.—At Detroit on Sunday, May 8, CHARLES P. WETMORE, in the 57th year of his age.

CHAMPLIN.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, May 5, FRANCES EDWARDS wife of Charles L. Champlin, and daughter of the late Eli Whitney, and grand-daughter of the late Judge Pierpont Edwards.

AMITY LODGE, NO 323 F. A. M.—The members of Amity Lodge are hereby notified to attend a special communication of the Lodge at its room corner of Grand and Centre sts., on THIS (Tuesday) P. M., at 12½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, John Parrott. A full and prompt attendance is earnestly desired. Members of the fraternity in good standing are invited to attend. HENRY W. TURNER, M.
JOHN J. TINDALE, Secretary.

THE INDEPENDENT
Will be published on THURSDAY MORNING, May 19,
See this week's Number for full reports of meetings of
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,
including speeches of
DANIEL LORD,
HIRAM KETCH

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being built nearly 30 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 13 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

TO BANKS AND CAPITALISTS.

For sale, to close partnership interests, possession given on or before the 1st of May next, the valuable property on the southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., Nos. 126, 128, 134 and 136 Nassau-st., and Nos. 15 and 18 Beekman-st. The building is of brown stone, highly ornamented, six stories, with fine dry basement and sub-cellars, and high ceilings, the walls all laid in cement, built in the very best manner, by day's work, by John B. Corlies, Esq., has a substantial stack of fire vaults and fire-proofs, built from the foundation. The location is believed to be one of the best in the City for Banks, Insurance Companies and office's for other purposes, being now a great thoroughfare, and is very central and suitable for the Importing and Jobbing interests, as well as the Shipping and Drug and Leather interests. The terminus of the principal City Railroads at the Park is within a few doors of this property. The connection between Beekman-st. and Broadway will soon be completed, agreeably to the ordinance passed Jan. 8 la t.

The lower lot and building No 15 Beekman-st., which is under a five years lease to a first-class drug house, and the lot and building No 13 Beekman-st, will be sold separately, if desired; also, the adjoining lo's on Nassau-st., Nos. 126 and 128, not yet improved, upon which build ng entrance can be made; and the lot in the rear of this property, No. 48 Ann-st., about 170 feet in depth by 20 in front and rear, (making about 270 feet from Beekman-st. to Ann-st.,) will be sold with the others if wanted, or retained.

Offices command higher rents and the Institutions in this neighborhood will compare favorably in their success with any others in the City.

The Rent roll of the property is over $36,000.

☞ Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for a term of years.

For full particulars and plans of premises, apply to E. E. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE,

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on Staten Island, at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $30 000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW FINELY finished four story basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 129 West 38th-st., west of 7th-av; house 20 ft. 7 in. by 58 ft.; lot 20 ft. 7 in. by 98 ft. 9 in; built in the best manner, and replete with all the modern improvements. Price $8 000; terms easy. Inquire of J. H. CAFFRY, No. 144 West 20th st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE.—THE brown stone 4-story house No 304 2d-av., near 19th-st; complete in every respect, and in p rfect order, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted last fall. Possession can be given June 1; terms easy. Apply to GRANT THORBURN, Jr., No. 15 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NO. 408 FIRST-av., between 24 h and 25th sts; two-story frame building on the front and slaughter house on the rear; lot 25 by 100 feet. Inquire of WILLIAM GROVER, Nos. 470 and 471 Washington Market.

FERRY FAMILY CAN HAVE A HOME.—Lots and Cottage Houses for sale at East New-York, costing from $400 to $2,000, on easy terms payment. Two houses to rent at $150 and $250. Access by three City Railroads. CHAS. B. MILLER, No. 15 Williamst., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HIGH-FIRST-CLASS stoop, four-story, brown-stone houses, well located on 23-av., corner 18th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $13 000 and $9,500. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st. near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 9th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECtural designs for country houses complete for $6 each. The architectural works of A. J. DAVIS, 348 Broadway, near Madison square. No charge for plans not approved of.

WANTED—CITY PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE for several handsome farms and country seats; also, for sale, a large number of fine brown-stone and brick private houses, containing all the modern improvements, from $6,000 to $30,0 0. Loans and contracts negotiated. MOORE & PLATT, No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 20ft 25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury as Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—RENT $160 PER ANNUM—TO A SMALL genteel family—is a lovely situation in Grand-st., Williamsburg—a beautiful suite of fine apartments and kitchen, containing Ridgewood water, gas chandeliers, and wash-house, all on the second story; a separate residence by itself, containing more comforts than a large house. Inquire at No. 452 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

TO LET—A SMALL AND CONVENIENT HOUSE situated above 40th-st. and near Broadway, convenient to cars and stages; will be let for two years to any one who will purchase the furniture complete. The house has gas, bath, &c., and is suitable for a family of 6 or 8 persons. Annual rent $450. Lease and furniture will be sold for $600 cash. Address R. S. H., Box No. 4,050 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts, entrance on Warren-st., suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE 160 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William-st; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 119 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE No. 171 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. House in fine order. The present occupant leaves for the country, or will sell one of the furniture, &c., if desired. Will rent house low to a good tenant. Inquire of S. E. LANE, No. 92 Broad-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 304½ East 20th st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, stationery wash tubs, bathroom, &c; rent $600. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 82d-av.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house contains the modern improvements, and is very eligibly situated. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN STONE ENGlish basement house No. 146 East 13th-st., near 2d-av. The house is commodious and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR STORY BROWNstone English basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Washington square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st., near 3d av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VANVLIET at the malt house on the corner of Betnune and West sts.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP BROWN STONE front house No 120 West 34th-st., with all the modern improvements; now being put in complete and thorough repair. For further particulars, &c., inquire of WM. VANVILL, No. 140 Broadway.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; Also, the 4-story house No. 29 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—TWO LARGE PARLORS ON BROADway, with pier glass and gas chandeliers, suitable for club rooms or light and genteel business. Apply at No. 387 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, BEDROOM AND pantry, at No. 241 Chrystie st., for $3 50 per week. Also, higher and lower priced rooms both and gas.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN TWENTYsecond-st., near 4th av. Twelve rooms, with the improvements, to a private family only. Possession immediately, and rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant. Address Box No. 19 Post office.

TO PLUMBERS, UPHOLSTERERS OR OTHERS wishing a store and shop room.—Store No. 123 Bowery, with a 3 story rear building, to let or lease. Apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 161 Allen-st., from 12 to 1, or after 7 P. M.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th av.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A COTTAGE IN THE COUNTRY, with rooms for a family of four persons, and for a year or more. It must be about two hours by rail or steamer from the City. Address, with particulars, J. C. V., Box No. 1,030 Post-office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale in bottles, kegs or hogsheads. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. B. MENDUM, No. 99 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 5, 8, and 10 gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. B. MENDUM, formerly No. 18 Wall-st.

N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open for sampling.

WHITE'S IMPROVED PUMP.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Call and get the evidence.

REMOVED from No. 119 Maiden-lane to 202 BROADWAY GAY & WEST.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN ORANGE, N. J., One hour's ride from the City.

Sycamore Cottage, with right to Llewellyn Park. $5,000.

Arcade Cottage, and five acres on Llewellyn Park. $20,000

Eyrie, Eagle Rock, approached through Llewellyn Park.

Ten Villa Sites, five or ten acres each, on Llewellyn Park.

Twenty Villa Sites, five or ten acres each, on Bloomfield Mountain.

Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—EXCELLENT OPPORtunity for any gentleman seeking an elegant Country Residence. Will be sold June 15 1859, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the premises, at auction, that elegant and well known Mansion, built and occupied by the late Edward Clarke. This is situated on Round Hill, in the town of Northampton, County of Hampshire, Massachusetts, and has adjoining the house about 18 acres of land. The natural capabilities combined with the good taste of the late owner, have rendered this, without exception, the most beautiful spot in New-England. The view is extensive and unequaled, embracing Mounts Holyoke and Tom, a long distance of the most beautiful part of valley and river and many villages, including Amherst, Hadley, Easthampton and many others. The means of education are unsurpassed by those of any town in the country, the schools both private and public, being numerous and excellent. The situation is remarkably healthy and easy of access, being only one mile from the Post-office, and a little more from the C. River and Canal Railroads, by which you can be in New-York or Boston in six hours. The house, a very large one, was built in the most thorough manner by the day, and of the best materials, without regard to expense. The house is square, of two stories, with 2 ls. the rooms large and lofty windows, glazed with the heaviest Bohemian plate glass, imported expressly for this house. It has a very fine green house, large cellar under the whole house, 7 feet in the clear; a powerful furnace, and five fire-places in all the rooms finished off with Italian marble mantles, &c.; a great deal of closet room, two excellent wells of water, a large cistern, reservoir and bathing-room, with hot and cold water. There are also on the premises an excellent gardener's cottage, a large and well-built barn, with carriage house and stalls for six horses, corn house, grain-house, poultry-house and yard, all in perfect order. Part of 18 acres is under cultivation. On the back of the house protecting it from the north and west, is a beautiful grove of very large oak and chestnut trees, which give a cool and delightful shade in Summer and protect it from the cold winds of Winter; in fact it is always Winter about 5° warmer at this house than in the lower part of the town. There are upon the grounds between 400 and 500 of the choicest and best selected healthy young fruit trees, comprising many varieties in full bearing—peaches, pears, apples, apricots, plums and citrons; also, large watchhouse on the highest point, and strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants, and several varieties of most delicious grapes, also a large vegetable garden which produces the earliest and best vegetables in the vicinity. Upon the south side of the house is a beautiful lawn of about 8 acres, sloping to the foot of the hill, with a view unequaled to any. The buildings are which combine to render this a most desirable place to any gentleman seeking an elegant country residence.

JOHN CLARKE, } Executors.
WM. ALLEN, Jr., }

NORTHAMPTON, May 16

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—For sale or exchange for productive City property (on account of departure for Europe,) the beautiful country seat known as "Lake Mansion," owned by Col. Jno. B. Plume situated 45 miles from Peekskill, directly on the turnpike road leading to Lake Mohegan in a most delightful region of country adjacent to Lake Mohegan and several other lakes. The place contains about 15 acres, all in high state of cultivation, fences and everything in perfect order, with fruit of every description, and a great abundance of grapes, strawberries and raspberries; the garden very large and fully planted with every kind of vegetables and very forward fine hot bed and asparagus bed: two large fish ponds filled with gold fish, and willow trees around each; a fine spring never failing, well shaded; the house is commodious, 16 rooms with large pantries, closets, milk room, &c., &c., stands on an eminence, lawns large and sloping, shade trees and shrubbery of every description and in abundance. The house is entirely and handsomely furnished throughout. Piano, &c., &c. egant oil paintings by the old masters selected in Italy; ice house large and filled; shed and carriages; cows of superior breed, hogs and poultry

For particulars and view of place apply at No. 44 Exchange place to JAMES W. WINTHROP, or to the person on the premises. Terms easy; payments to suit purchaser.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY SEAT containing 25 acres, under a high state of cultivation, situated on No. 563 Broadway, West Farms, near Gov Tompkins' place. There is a two story old fashioned house, considerably modernized, containing 12 rooms, with a piazza running along each side, well shaded with fir, locust &c. There is a new stone wall running along the entire front, with an osage orange hedge. The out buildings consist of a large barn and cow house attached, carriage house, ice house and wagon house granary, smoke house, hennery, ice house filled with ice, and a detached kitchen. There is about 2,000 Lawton blackberry and raspberry vines, two fine orchards of apples, and an abundance of other kinds of fruit. The ground is already plotted with cabbages, corn, and all garden vegetables. The stock will be sold with the place, consisting of a fine span of bay horses, a fine cow, a large number of best breed fowls, and two pigs. Also, a handsome family carriage, light wagons and farm wagons, and all the farming utensils. Will exchange for good New York and Brooklyn property.

MOORE & PLATT,
Real Estate Auctioneers, No. 32 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¼ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. It will be sold for $12,800, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to G. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE SUBscriber at Astoria, on the bank of the river, quite near the steamboat landing. The location is healthy; the house, which is partially furnished, will accommodate a large family. There is on the ground a variety of fine ornamental, and the choicest fruit trees in full bearing; a hot-house stocked with plants; an ice house filled; a laundry building, with sleeping apartments, and other requisite buildings. The garden is large and now seeded. A portion of the adjacent farming land would, if required, also be let. Apply to BYAM K. STEVENS, No. 195 Water st.

FOR SALE—AT ELTONA, A LARGE, WELLbuilt and convenient house, 25x30, wing 20x25, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, one hour from the City by steamboat or cars, with about twelve lots of ground attached. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 32 Beekman-st., New-York, or WM. O. ROOSA, on the premises.

Also, for sale or to let, several houses of different styles, convenient to the City. Apply to H. H. ROBERTSON, Mott Haven.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Contains 7 acres of land, within 10 minutes' walk of the railroad depôt; house large and commodious, containing 7 rooms, 2 large parlors, dining room, kitchen, laundry, &c., with modern improvements; stables, carriage-house and outbuildings ample and complete; garden large, and well stocked with choice fruit; three wells of excellent water on the premises. For further particulars, apply to Messrs LACHAISE, FAUCHE & CO., No. 32 Warren st., up stairs

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEWROCHELLE—A commodious and convenient dwelling house in perfect order, large barn and out-houses, together with three acres of first-rate land, garden, &c., situated on the Pelham Road, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent islands; within five minutes' walk of the Neptune House steamboat landing, and ten minutes' drive of the Railroad station. For further particulars apply to R. W. GULAGER, No. 41 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Astoria, Long Island, newly painted inside and out, 2 double piazzas on four sides, excellent water; gas through out, carriage house, barn, stable &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 168 Duane st., New-York. WILLIAM McCORD.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, for the summer; one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad; 10 rooms, bath, water closet, stable, &c., all in good order; 3½ acres land; beautifully and healthfully situated on high ground overlooking the Hudson. Terms moderate to the right person. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY residence; six acres of land; a fine orchard of peach, plum and apple trees; good out buildings, situated in the village of Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Institute. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. FLACK.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY handsome country residence, at Staten Island; very beautifully located on the Shore Road, with several acres of land in good cultivation. This property will be exchanged for New-York City property, with a good proportion of cash, if desired. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,053 Broadway.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A VERY desirable country seat at South Norwalk, Conn. The house is nearly new, in perfect order, containing 12 rooms, with 1½ acres of ground well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars inquire of DAVID NASH, South Norwalk, or J. T. BROOKS, 4th-Ward Station-house, No. 360 Pearl-st.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Or would exchange for good improved property in this City. Six acres of land, situate in the highest and pleasantest part of the town. The grounds are handsomely laid out, with lawn and garden, and stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, grapery, &c. The house is nearly new, and was built for the owner in the most substantial manner; contains 16 rooms, with a conservatory and large attic, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water, marble mantels and gas throughout; in a complete country and city residence combined. Apply to G. B. WHITLESEY, No 208 Broadway, Room No. 14.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL.—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees. House two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 16 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. J. BURLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 21 acres of land, in the suburbs of the City of Orange, Union County, N. J., 20 miles from New York, with which there is hourly communication by railroad. There is on the place a large house, barn, and other outbuildings, with abundance of fruit trees, etc. Apply to J. K. ALLEN, on the premises, or at No. 155 Fulton st., New-York.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE NEW Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City; a fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c.; only six minutes' walk from the depôt; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIERS, No. 43 Maiden lane.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, AT EAST Chester, known as the Rectory of St. Paul's Church; 16 miles from New York, 13½ miles from Station of New-Haven Railroad, at Mount Vernon. Inquire at No. 30 South William-st., or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton at the Church.

NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO let, house and garden pleasantly situated only two minutes' walk from the depôt, will be sold on easy terms, or rented low to a good tenant. Inquire of JONES & REILLY, No. 163 Broadway, west side, near Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A FURnished house, for the Summer months. Address GEO. T. SMITH, Stapleton, Staten Island.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—185 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground, fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in high state of cultivation and well fenced; farm bounded by mill pond; water with a good dock; bath house &c.; a fish pond well stocked with trout; out buildings ample and convenient, ice house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place, location healthy and within a short distance of Post-office, and stage route to Railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres in the village of Smithtown Branch, good buildings one mile from on highway, daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low on easy terms. For particulars apply to the proprietor, at Smithtown, L. I.

EDWARD H. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c., lawn about the house, beautifully shaded, about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to A. DUBOIS, No. 257 Fulton st., Brooklyn, 2d exchange place, New-York, or JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FARM HANDsomely situated, near New-York City, containing from 100 to 200 acres, in a good state of cultivation, well fenced and watered, divided into meadow, pasture and wood-land, and well-stocked with fruits. The dwelling must be commodious and well built, and all the necessary outbuildings must be of a substantial character. The buyer would not object to purchase the stock with the farm. Address G. & H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

NEW CANAAN.—A FINE LITTLE FARM OF 20 acres, one mile from the village and bounded by Five-Mile River; handsome house, 35 feet front, with verandas; good out-buildings, workshop, &c.; 150 apple-trees in bearing. Ambrotype view of house at our office, or call on A. J. BLEECKER & SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT OF 133 ACRES, near Peekskill, with an elegant house in the centre of a select neighborhood, 1 hour in the country, abundance of fruit of all kinds, out buildings and fences in good order. For sale cheap for cash. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 80 ACRES, IN ROCKland County, about two miles from Northern Railroad Depôt at Nyack, or will exchange for a small country place near the City, or a house or lots in New-York or Brooklyn. L. D. COMAN, No. 15 William-st.

TEXAS AND MICHIGAN LANDS FOR SALE—Fourteen hundred acres of land located in Titus County, Texas, known as the "Isaac Bare" tract. Also 880 acres of land located in Berrian County, Michigan, heavily timbered. Apply to

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at 9, F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal st., opposite Wooster. Established 1845.

PATENT EXTENSION TABLES,
(New improvement.)
WILLIAM HERADT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms.
Nos 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant suites for City and country from $25 and upwards, grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, &c., &c., ornamented in flowers, fruit and fresco. Mattresses, spring beds, &c., at the old established Eagle Enameled Furniture Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theater. Goods carefully packed for the country.

REMEMBER, THAT THE BEST AND cheapest arrangement for comfort and repose in warm weather is the ORIENTAL ELASTIC PATENT SPRING BEDS, unequaled in simplicity by any other arrangement. For sale by

ULMER & CO., No 285 Canal-st., east of Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses WARREN WARD, No. 217 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson st., New-York. A large supply on hand Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—ENAMELED AND grained in every color and style, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Spring-bed bottoms on hand, and bedding of every description made to order, by E. C. WOODBRIDGE, No. 6 Sullivan st., near Canal.

FURNITURE.—CHAS. A. HAZLETON (LATE Stilwell & Hazleton,) No. 455 Broadway, Parlor, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of the latest styles. Also, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—A THOROUGH business man, with the best of references as to character and ability, also a good acc untant, and willing to devote his time to business, wish to form a copartnership with some established country merchant having a snug and profitable trade. He has a stock of desirable books, stationery, fancy articles and music, amounting to about $1 000, to invest as capital and which can be sold at a good profit in a thriving country store. Apply by letter to J. HOBART, Box No. 201 Post-office, New-York City.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH the amount of capital to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO CLOTHIERS.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has been employed in the office of a first class hotel in this City 4 years is desirous of obtaining a position as salesman in a clothing establishment, as he has a large circle of Southern and Western friends. One of the very best boarding schools in the country. Terms $4,000. Address Rev. A. FLACK.

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EDWARD H. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c., lawn about the house, beautifully shaded, about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to A. DUBOIS, No. 257 Fulton st., Brooklyn, 2d exchange place, New-York, or JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FARM HANDsomely situated, near New-York City, containing from 100 to 200 acres, in a good state of cultivation, well fenced and watered, divided into meadow, pasture and wood-land, and well-stocked with fruits. The dwelling must be commodious and well built, and all the necessary outbuildings must be of a substantial character. The buyer would not object to purchase the stock with the farm. Address G. & H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

NEW CANAAN.—A FINE LITTLE FARM OF 20 acres, one mile from the village and bounded by Five-Mile River; handsome house, 35 feet front, with verandas; good out-buildings, workshop, &c.; 150 apple-trees in bearing. Ambrotype view of house at our office, or call on A. J. BLEECKER & SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT OF 133 ACRES, near Peekskill, with an elegant house in the centre of a select neighborhood, 1 hour in the country, abundance of fruit of all kinds, out buildings and fences in good order. For sale cheap for cash. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 80 ACRES, IN ROCKland County, about two miles from Northern Railroad Depôt at Nyack, or will exchange for a small country place near the City, or a house or lots in New-York or Brooklyn. L. D. COMAN, No. 15 William-st.

TEXAS AND MICHIGAN LANDS FOR SALE—Fourteen hundred acres of land located in Titus County, Texas, known as the "Isaac Bare" tract. Also 880 acres of land located in Berrian County, Michigan, heavily timbered. Apply to

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at 9, F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal st., opposite Wooster. Established 1845.

PATENT EXTENSION TABLES,
(New improvement.)
WILLIAM HERADT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms.
Nos 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant suites for City and country from $25 and upwards, grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, &c., &c., ornamented in flowers, fruit and fresco. Mattresses, spring beds, &c., at the old established Eagle Enameled Furniture Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theater. Goods carefully packed for the country.

REMEMBER, THAT THE BEST AND cheapest arrangement for comfort and repose in warm weather is the ORIENTAL ELASTIC PATENT SPRING BED

AUCTION SALES.

W. E. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made by Meeks. Chickering grand piano forte, with a magnificent gallery of about 75 original oil-paintings, by eminent artists of

PUBLIC AUCTION IN BROOKLYN.

By W. E. WESTCOTT on THURSDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock at No. 117 Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights comprising the entire furniture of the house, which is first-class, having been made to order by Meeks and other eminent makers the sale of which will be absolute, without regard to weather.

CONSISTING IN PARLORS, OF

Three elegant rosewood parlor suites, made by Meeks, and cost $600 each; axminster and velvet carpets four large and costly florentine mirrors, four splendid oval mirrors, chiffoniers consoles in buhl work, marble top centre and side tables, rosewood marble-top etageres; rich embroidered curtains, rosewood piano-forte, by Chickering, of Boston; magnificent equestrian bronzes of Edward III and Richard I; also, of various classic subjects, with a large and valuable gallery of paintings, selected by the present owner in Europe and this country, among which are the works of Gregory, Mount, Illidge, Carter, Hart, Rossenberg, Lanier, Carona, M. Spencer, Egilo, &c., and form a collection worthy the attention of connoisseurs and artists, (every painting to be peremptorily sold.)

The chambers are elegantly furnished in rich carved mahogany furniture, made to order, comprising bedsteads, marble top bureaus, washstands, fine hair mattresses, oval mirrors, cane and centre tables, wardrobes, bronze clocks, vases, candelabras, &c; with oak dining-room furniture, marble top buffet, extension-table, oak chairs, rich silver ware of every description, solid silver castors, cake baskets, urns, spoons, forks, liquor stands, dinner and tea service, salvers, rich French and Bohemia China, richly engraved ware to match throughout; with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence

Goods must be removed the day of sale as the house goes into the hands of other parties on the day following. Sale rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS BY THE MASTERS OF THE CELEBRITY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a rare collection of Pictures by modern Artists of the highest celebrity, including Cabinet Pictures of the most extraordinary beauty and value by artists of the first class which will be sold with certificates of originality to be made satisfactory to the purchaser, including the "Falstaff Raising his Recruits," by Washington Alston, a fine cabinet picture, similar in size to his "Spalatros Vision" recently sold in Charleston at public sale for upwards of three thousand dollars; also three with Lambs by Eugene Verboeckhoven, small size in his most delicate style, and together with rare specimens of art by Schreiner, Oberdorf, Obermann and others of Dusseldorf; "The Sand Merchant," an extraordinary performance by Henriette Bonner of Brussels, the recent exhibition of which in that city has obtained for her a reputation rivaling that of Rosa Bonheur; also paintings too numerous to particularize, by artists of Holland, Belgium and England, purchased direct from the artists, in those countries, and which will be sold with certificate of originality to be made satisfactory to the purchaser. The above are the property of J. F. Beaumont, Esq., of this city, who is leaving for Europe, and will be sold without reserve. The paintings will be on exhibition in our Galleries, with catalogues, three days previous to sale, and we assure the lovers of the fine arts a rare treat in their examination.

J. W. POSTER, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano forte, marble vases, bronzes velvet carpet, oil-paintings, &c., at the five-story residence, No. 218 west 14th-st., near 7th av.—J. W. POSTER will sell THIS DAY (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship.

PARLORS.—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames, 7 octave rosewood piano forte, richly inlaid; rosewood secretary, reception chairs in satin, arm easy chairs, an enbl French plate pier glass with slab and brackets, rich bronze and ormolu clocks, costly vases, rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades, velvet carpets, elegantly-carved rosewood etagere, with plate glass, oil-paintings of great merit and of high cost.

DINING ROOM.—Solid extension table in moquet, richly-carved sevenry, all made to match throughout, elegant ruby and crystal cut glass ware; rich silver ware, casters, tea service, large salvers, fruit stands and baskets, coffee urns, bottles, bathing rings, spoons, forks, ladles, liquor-stand, butter knives, sugar tongs, best of ivory cutlery, tumblers, goblets wines decanters, &c.

CHAMBERS.—Rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, couch beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites chairs, rockers elegant pier and mantel mirrors, 30 pure hair mattresses, bedroom suites complete, ingrain carpets, oil-cloth rosewood hall stand, silver plated stair rods, work tables, clocks; also, a large and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils. The furniture of this house is worthy of the special attention of those about refurnishing. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers, and every article will be sold without any reserve whatever.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTENSIVE SALE OF elegant household furniture, magnificent oil paintings &c., at the private residence No 86 West Eleventh-st., near Sixth av., on TUESDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock. H. T. LEEDS will sell as above all the furniture contained in the house, consisting of one splendid rosewood piano forte, solid pearl keys, stool and cover; velvet tapestry, and Brussels carpets; satin, damask, and lace curtains; large pier and mantel mirrors, three full rosewood suits of parlor furniture, covered in satin brocade with covers; three elegant rosewood etageres, with plate glass doors; ladies' escritoire, secretary, bookcases, cabinets, &c; statuary marble top sofa, centre and side tables; sienna marble easy chairs; rosewood reception chairs covered in medallion; four elegant chandeliers; rich Dresden, Sevres, and china vases; bisque, and parian figures; fine oil paintings by celebrated artists, dining, library, and chamber furniture; carved rosewood, mahogany, and walnut dressing bureaus; bedsteads, washstands, and commodes all to match; full suites of rosewood library furniture, in hair cloth; oval and cheval mirrors; velvet and tapestry Brussels carpets, rugs, &c; large spring and hair mattresses, beds and bedding; extension dining tables and chairs; silver plated ware; marble top sideboard, crystal cut glass and fancy ware; French china dinner and tea sets, silver plated knives, forks, and spoons, and all the basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues to be had at the house on the morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT NEW and second-hand furniture, by E. & F. SCHENCK, THIS DAY 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their sale-room No. 73 Nassau-st., embracing carved rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in brocade brocatel velvet hair-cloth and reps; rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, with marble tops; rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, couch beds, bedsteads, wardrobes, bookcases, oak dining-room furniture, of new and elegant designs; black walnut chamber suites rosewood marble top side and corner etageres, with plate-glass backs and doors, rosewood and mahogany corner stands, what-nots, cook-racks &c.

AT 80.

At 12 o'clock, by order of Col. S. Francis as agnee, the balance of the stock of mirrors, plates, frames, engravings &c., remaining from sale of 11th inst

J. W. EUST, Auctioneer

WILL SELL TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms No. 18 Chambers-st. a very desirable assortment of second-hand and new household furniture, consisting, in part, of sofas, têtes à têtes, lounges, chairs, rockers, tables, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, &c. &c. also, three solid rosewood and two black walnut parlor suites, covered in French satin brocatelle and hair-cloth, and warranted in every respect. Also, mirrors, crockery, cutlery, mattresses, china and glass ware, &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, AT HIS STORE, NO. 61 Liberty street, on THIS DAY, May 17th, at 10 o'clock, standard roses, fruit trees, plants, &c., in every variety, just imported per ship Corsica from Havre, and in perfect order, the whole comprising the most rechercheé assortment of exotic plants of the season. Sold on account of Messrs. Charles Truffant & Co., of Paris. Also, a fine assortment of pot plants, and positively the last sale of the season.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

LEASE OF 132 LOTS AND BULKHEAD ON TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET AND EAST RIVER.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, May 17 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ON TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Five years lease of the above valuable property, with the bulkhead on the East River and right appertaining, very desirable for manufacturing or shipping purposes. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st. a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites; Brussels, velvet and three-ply carpets; sofas, chairs, book cases, extension dining-tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, china, crockery, glassware, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOUR BOILERS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 19, at 12 o'clock noon, at the foot of Cherry-st., East River, four second-hand boilers, landed from the steamship North Star, on the pier foot of Cherry-st., East River; will be sold separately for cash. Full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND earthenware by J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer, extra large and choice stock just opened of the most saleable ware TUESDAY May 17, at 10 o'clock, at No 281 Pearl-st. free goods, free sales, in lots for retailers. Goods well packed for shipping.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL TO-DAY, May 17 at 10½ o'clock at No 191 Fourth-st., near 6th av., the balance of household furniture remaining in said house, consisting of carpets, mahogany bureaus and wardrobe chairs, tables, &c., &c.

SIDNEY DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIDNEY DRAPER.—REGULAR AUCTION Sales at 23 Pine-street EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 1 o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALES.

M. O. KENT, Auctioneer

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, &c.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell THIS DAY (Tuesday) May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 68 Cedar-st., directly opposite the Post-office, household furniture, &c. See Herald advertisement.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer

500 CASES BOOTS, BROGANS AND BROGANS, at auction—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of seasonable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. D. HOLLAND, Auctioneer.

ROSES, PLANTS, TREES, VERBENAS, &c.—At auction, THIS DAY, at No 71 Maiden-lane, a large assortment of roses, verbenas, dahlias, daisies, pansies, &c. This will be the last sale this season.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO ON	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER ST.,

issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,

buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,

Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all good Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. DRAFTS issued for large or small amounts, PAYABLE IN EVERY CITY and TOWN in the United States.

ELECTION.—ARTISANS' BANK.—AT AN Election for DIRECTORS of the ARTISANS' BANK, for the ensuing year, held on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen:

NATHAN C. PLATT,	HENRY A. DENNISON,
FRANK VINCENT,	ELIJAH HOUGHTON,
JAMES C. DEBBY,	JOHN H. BROWNING,
WILLIAM PEKELS,	ABEL F. GOODNOW,
ASAHEL JONES,	WM. JAS. TODD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHAN C. PLATT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and FRANK VINCENT, Esq., Vice-President

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected trustees for the ensuing year:

C. S. Marshall,	D. S. Stanford,
James R. Whiting,	Wm. H. Webb,
James T. Sanford,	Thomas M. Shepard,
Hosea Ford,	Samuel A. Rollo,
	Adam Stodart.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. S. MARSHALL was chosen President and D. S. STANFORD Vice-President, unanimously.

JAMES S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th st. and 4th av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees of the First Mortgage on the east and west division of this road request the bondholders to send their names and the number of bonds they hold to D. D. WILLIAMSON, Esq., President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York, arrangements are in progress involving the interests of the bondholders, the particulars of which will be communicated to those responding to this notice.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was ordered out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Monday, May 23. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, Nos. 90 and 92 Beekman-st., on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., 20th May inst.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 84 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

$215.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Apply to EUGENE THOMSON, Stock Broker, No. 37 William-st.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report	$5,184,937 42
Less paid for taxes for 1858 and 1859	87 431 67
Total	$5,050,591 75
PREMIUMS DURING THE QUARTER.	
For Premiums	$265,734 58
For Interest	3,781 35—267,505 91
Total	$5,419,007 66
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13,792 34
Paid for Annuities	3,196 94
Paid for Commissions	11,090 50
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel &c	$16,320 90—155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859	$5,263,591 89
Which are invested as follows:	
Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 68
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,063 3 5 50
Amount due from Agents	16 1/8 7.—5,263,591 89
AS SO.	
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89
Add interest accrued and not due	140 000 00
Deferred premiums (estimate)	125,000 00
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20 000 00
Total	$5,548,591 89
Claims unpaid, $51,000	
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859	10,993
Issued during the quarter	488
Total	11,431
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead	171
Policies in force May 1, 1859	11,260
Of which 10 527 are for the whole life.	
Of which 260 are Endowment Policies.	
Of which 473 Term Policies.	
Net increase for the quarter in Policies	267
Viz: in Life Policies	217
" Endowment Policies	31
	298
Decrease in Term Policies	31
	267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase	$3 153 32

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN H. SHEFF,	CAPTAIN R. NORTON,
WM. J. RUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BETTS,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. PELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ARDAVE, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MILTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 172 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly on Wednesday of Several Days.
CLIPPER OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 25,
The renowned Clipper Ship
TWILIGHT,
BATES, Commander,
is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 19 East River. This truly magnificent vessel is favorably known to the trade, and we think will readily command a preference over all other vessels now loading. Her late passage to San Francisco in 100 days and the perfect manner in which she delivered her cargo is well remembered. She insures A No. 1, is in perfect order for the voyage, and will be dispatched promptly as above. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Trenton Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandize.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
Clipper of SATURDAY 21st May.
ONLY NEW-YORK BUILT CLIPPER UP.
The famous and celebrated A 1 New-York-built clipper ship,
"UNCOUAH,"
KERBY, Master,
IS RECEIVING HER CARGO AT PIER 8 EAST RIVER, AND WILL PROMPTLY SAIL AS ABOVE.

This elegant clipper was built by W. H. Webb, Esq., especially for the San Francisco trade; her only passage from New York was made in 114 days, delivering her cargo without a stain.

Being very small (only 1000 tons) she will fill up in a few days. Shippers will please hand in their Bills of Lading as soon as they complete their engagements.

SUTTON & CO. No. 56 South-st., cor. Wall.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO
J. A. WORTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to

C. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail June 28.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAETZEN, Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, May 28, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to

GILPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 81 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	77
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$111
Second Cabin Passage	66

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 11.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 25.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to S. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The fine steamship J. MES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, May 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Charlotte, N. C	12 60	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage apply to

POFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROZIER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, May 21 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans, $39 75. Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain S. Inner, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Captain A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA; which leaves Liverpool May 14, (probably May 27.)

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau.....15

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSPORTS.—IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Every American going abroad during the present excited state of Europe, even if only to Great Britain, should provide himself with an authentic proof of his nationality by a Government Passport, which he can obtain, with all necessary information, by applying to the undersigned, ANDREW R. JAMESON, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 82 Broadway, near Wall st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Carrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat ALIDORA, Capt. ANSON SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st., EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1½ o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Dinner on board. Freight taken, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston Railroad. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAILY LINE FOR RONDOUT, KINGSTON, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3.45 o'clock.

OPPOSITION.—FARE REDUCED TO ALBANY.—Merchants' line from Robinson-st. pier daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. On SUNDAYS will make usual landings at 50 cents fare.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 15, 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber and in all smooth elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates, and has a full stock now in store.

His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods. The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court, or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test these titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one else, after the titles he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll in New York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended title in a third party which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.

The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanized rubber that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to use guaranteed, by

HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through-route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
1.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

ARRIVING WILL LEAVE

8 A. M. from White Plains.
8.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
6 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice. Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 9:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:00 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STARR, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY, 9 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 and 11

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

ager of the associated Press-news arrangements, at the Cape, who only reached that point yesterday with his boat, and has thus signalized the first day of his residence at Cape Race, by boarding a European steamer. This is a most promising commencement, and reflects much credit on Mr. FARRELL.

The advices by the *Vigo* are to the 6th inst., by magnetic telegraph from Liverpool.

The Swiss Federal Assembly has approved of the declaration of neutrality of the measures of defence taken by the Federal Council, and has appointed General DUFOUR Commander-in-Chief of the army of Switzerland.

The Bank of Prussia, on the 3d of May, raised the rate of discount to five per cent.

INDIA.

The following telegraphic dispatch, dated Alexandria, April 27, had been received from the British Consul there:

The mail steamer has arrived at Suez from Bombay, and brings the following news:

On the 2d of April, Rajah MAUNSIGH surrendered to Major MEADE, five columns at Manandra. TANTIA TOPEE was captured on the 6th, by that force, assisted by the above-named chief, and by Colonels DE SALLIS and RICHA's column; the combined movement attacked the rebels in front and rear, killing, in one fight, 500 of them, including three of their officers. The chiefs, however, managed to escape. The body of the rebels are still in Nepaul.

Sir R. SHAKESPEARE succeeds Sir R. HAMILTON, who is now in Oude, bound to England.

Lord CLYDE, when last head from, was on his way to Seitha.

The mail steamer had not met anywhere the Australian mail steamer.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, April 27.

The mail steamer *Curious* arrived at Suez last evening with Lord ELGIN on board.

Here the Nova Scotia line closed, reporting their line down east of Antigonish. We are consequently left without any news in relation to the war in Italy, or the first word of commercial intelligence. It is suspected, however, that their closing was more for the purpose of depriving the Associated Press of important foreign intelligence than from any break in their line.—REP.]

Commercial Intelligence by the Nova Scotian

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market, for the three days, were 10,500 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export. The market closed very dull, and all qualities were ⅛ d. lower. Messrs. CLARK & Sons quote Middling Orleans at 6¾d. and Middling Uplands at 6⅝d.

THE STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester advices were unfavorable. The sales were quite unimportant, and prices slightly lower for all kinds of goods.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS had been quoted buoyant, and had advanced considerably, but closed quiet, though steady at the advance. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Breadstuffs in active demand on Monday for speculative purposes, but the inquiry subsided on Tuesday, the market closing steady, however. FLOUR advanced 6d.@9d. ℔ central since Friday; American, 32s. 3d.@35s. 9d. WHEAT advanced 6d.@9d.; Western Red, 8s. 6d.@11s. 9d.; Western White, 10s. 6d.@12s. 2d.; White Southern, 11s.@14s. CORN advanced 6d.; Mixed, 7s. 4d.@7s. 5d.; Yellow, 7s. 5d.@7s. 7d.; White, 8s. 4d.@8s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

There was an advancing tendency in Provisions. BEEF was buoyant, and under a large speculative inquiry prices had advanced 5s.@10s. PORK was also buoyant and in active demand for speculation, and 5s.@10s. higher. BACON was quiet and holders were demanding an advance. LARD was firm at 60s. for Prime and 61s.@62s. for Extra. TALLOW was quieter and Butchers' Association nominal at 58s. 6d.@59s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN was firm, and slightly higher; common 4s. 2d.@4s. 4d. POT ASHES firm, at 31s. 6d.@32s. PEARL steady, at 31s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, and holders were demanding 44s @45s. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm, and 6d.@1s. higher, closing quiet, however.

LONDON MARKETS.

FLOUR buoyant, and prices slightly higher. WHEAT buoyant, and 2s. higher, making an advance of 10s.@12s. on the week. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. TEA—Quotations barely maintained. RICE buoyant, with a large inquiry for speculative purposes. TALLOW quiet, at 57s. 6d. In LIVERPOOL On a further advance was anticipated. SALTPETRE firm.

CONSOLS.

Consols closed on the 3d at 90¼@90⅝, for both money and account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities were in little demand, and prices weak, except for Illinois Central, which was slightly better, viz., 83@84 discount.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

THE LOSS OF THE POMONA.—No list of the passengers who perished by the wreck of the *Pomona* has been received here, and until one is sent for by the owners, it cannot be known, with certainty, who were on board. Much distress and anxiety exist, particularly among the Irish people on this side who have been expecting friends and relatives to emigrate about this time. Messrs. HOWLAND & FROTHINGHAM will send out immediately for a full list of her passengers. It is also very difficult to announce the names of her crew, since it is the custom for sailors, and in many cases the officers of a ship, on reaching Liverpool, to leave. Capt. CHARLES MESSERVE, who was in command of the *Pomona*, and who, with all his officers excepting the third mate, was lost with the ship, was a comparatively young man, being only 35 years of age, and was unmarried. He had been Captain of the *Pomona* ever since she was built, two years and a half, and is spoken of in the highest terms by her owners, as an efficient and able commander. He was formerly Captain of the *Roscius* of the same line. The ship and cargo are valued at about $280,000, both of which are mostly insured in Wall-street.

DISTRESSING BURNING CASUALTY.—An inquest was held on Saturday, at No. 214 Ridge-street, upon the body of Mrs. BARBARA BAUERFRAUND, who died from being fatally burned, under very distressing circumstances. One of her children died on Friday, and she and her husband, in accordance with the custom of their country, laid the little body upon straw on the floor, and lighted the lamp of mourning at the head. While performing these sad offices, some one in the yard cried out that a child had fallen into the cellar. Supposing it was their other child, who was playing in the yard, Mr. and Mrs. BAUERFRAUND both ran to the window, when the dress of Mrs. B., came in contact with the lighted candle. Before she was aware of the fact, she was enveloped in flames. Her husband, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, was badly burned. Some neighbors came in, and stifled the fire with wet blankets, but the poor woman was so badly burned that she died the same evening. The result of the inquest was a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE NYE AND WARD DINNER.—There is said to be a desire among the Police Department generally to postpone the complimentary dinner to Ex-Police Commissioners NYE and WARD, advertised to take place on Thursday next. It has been stated that some of the Police Captains who are applicants for the position of General Superintendent, have attempted to make capital out of the affair, and, therefore, a number of the other Captains withdrew from the Committee of Arrangements on Saturday last. The Policemen say they want to compliment Messrs. NYE and WARD, but do not wish the compliment to appear to emanate from one or two Captains.

CONDITION OF ELDRIDGE-STREET JAIL.—A statute passed in 1845 provides that whenever the Sheriff of any county shall deem it necessary to raise a temporary guard for the protection of a jail or prison for the safe-keeping of prisoners, he may, with the assent of one of the Judges of the County Courts, employ such temporary guard as may be necessary until a guard can, with reasonable diligence, be organized under the authority of the Governor, as provided by law. Under this statute Sheriff KELLY has lately made application to Judge HILTON for his assent to the employment of an additional force at Eldridge-street Jail. Judge HILTON has made a personal inspection of the condition of the jail, and given it as his opinion that the additional guard applied for is necessary, and he accordingly authorizes the employment.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports that there were 379 deaths in the City during the last week, which is 12 more than occurred during the week previous, and 25 less than occurred during the corresponding week of last year. 220 of the number were of 10 years of age and under. There were 97 men, 71 women, 120 boys, and 111 girls. 119 died of diseases of the lungs and throat, and 62 of diseases of the brain and nerves. 257 were natives of the United States, 73 of Ireland, 29 of Germany, 13 of England; 3 of Scotland, and the rest of various other countries.

THE CHANNEL IN THE EAST RIVER—EFFECT OF THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT—SHIP ASHORE.—The channel in the East River is rapidly closing, and where five years ago vessels of any draught could safely pass now those of ordinary draught find bottom. During the past month 4 vessels have grounded on Pier No. 1 East River, between the mud bank and the barge-office dock and Governor's Island, occasioned by the Battery enlargement. On Saturday the ship *Samaritan*, from Liverpool, drawing about 19 feet of water, grounded on the above shoal, where she would probably remain until high water.

THE EXTENSION OF WORTH-STREET.—At a meeting of the Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, the subject of extending Worth-street came up for consideration. The original plan was to extend it in a curved line, so as to open into Chatham-street. A petition was presented by property owners to have it extended to the Square instead. The Committee seemed decidedly in favor of the latter plan, but postponed definite action in order to have a map prepared.

A HONEYMOON SPENT IN PRISON.—Mr. MABONEY, the Express defaulter, now in Eldridge-street Jail in default of $60,000 bail, contemplated a trip to Europe with his wife when arrested last Saturday. He had only been married to the lady who accompanied him since the 7th inst., at Philadelphia. Thus their matrimonial trip has had a very sudden termination in a rather queer place, Eldridge-street Jail.

FALLING FROM A FIVE-STORY WINDOW.—As CATHARINE MCGINNISS was endeavoring to hang some clothes out of a 5-story window of the tenement house No. 315 Water-street, on Saturday, she lost her balance and fell to the pavement, a distance of over seventy feet. She was taken up dead, her body being shockingly mangled. She was a widow, and leaves several children. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" rendered.

FALLING FROM A FOUR-STORY WINDOW.—WM. J. RILEY, a little boy a year and a half old, on Saturday met with a frightful death by falling out of a four-story window of No. 343 Ninth-street, and striking upon some iron pickets underneath. His body was pierced through and through, and of course instant death followed. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—THOMAS MAGLUS, one of the workmen who was injured a few days since, by a wall falling at the new theatre, in process of erection in the Bowery, died on Sunday evening at the City Hospital. An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner JACKMAN, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was unmarried, and of Irish nativity.

THE BACHELOR'S BOAT CLUB.—The Bachelor's Boat Club, of Philadelphia, intend rowing one of their boats, the *Linda*, through the Canal from Trenton to Newark and thence *vid* Raritan River to this City. They are expected here on Wednesday evening. The Club is composed entirely of mercantile and professional men, of Philadelphia. The *Linda* is 40 feet long.

SUICIDE.—JOHN C. ALLEN, residing at No. 241 Ninth avenue, while labdring under a fit of delirium tremens, threw himself from the dock at the foot of West Twenty-second-street on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and was drowned. His body was recovered about two hours afterwards.

FATAL FALL.—THOMAS GILMARTIN came home intoxicated at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, and while endeavoring to reach his apartments, accidentally fell down a flight of stairs, sustaining injuries from which he died. At an inquest held yesterday, a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—FREDERIKA BURGES, the girl, sixteen years old, who was burned a few days since at No. 640 Houston street by her clothes taking fire from the stove, died on Sunday from her injuries. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered.

MR. MORPHY'S MOVEMENTS.—The rooms of the New-York Chess Club were thronged last evening, in expectation of Mr. MORPHY's appearance. At 9 o'clock Mr. M. entered, and immediately sat down to a game with Mr. PERRIN, giving the latter gentleman the odds of a knight. After a severe contest of two hours, victory was declared for Mr. MORPHY.

TROTTING.—There was a trot on Union Course yesterday between *Lady Woodruff* and *Mountain Boy*, two-mile heats in harness, for a purse of $2,000, which was won by *Lady Woodruff*. Time—First mile, 2:31¼; second mile, 2:31¼. Second heat—First mile, 2:37¼; second mile, 2:39.

CHILD KILLED.—MARY BRADY, a child three years old, yesterday fell from the third-story window of her parent's residence, No. 350 Twelfth-street, and was instantly killed.

CHILD DROWNED.—FRANCES ENGLEMEN, a little girl, between two and three years of age, whose parents reside at No. 62 Allen-street, yesterday afternoon accidentally fell into a cistern in the yard and was drowned.

FALL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—JOHN FRANCISCO, colored cook of the bark *Canvas Back*, a vessel sailing to one of the China ports, accidentally fell hrough the hatchway yesterday, and was killed.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon but ten members appeared in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen. On the roll-call the Board was, therefore, declared adjourned until this day afternoon.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL—THE WATER BOARD.—A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was held last evening. Considerable routine business was transacted. Among the petitions presented was one from E. B. LITCHFIELD asking permission to lay railroad tracks on each side of the tunnel on Atlantic-street from the South Ferry to South-street, to run horse cars upon, until such time as arrangements are made to carry into effect the recent act of the Legislature; and another for permission to lay rail tracks on Grand-street in the Eastern District. Both were referred to the Railroad Committee.

The Water Board—Alderman DOUGLASS called for the nominations made by the Mayor for the Water Board, under the recent act of the Legislature. Alderman DAYTON opposed taking them from the table, at some length, for the reason, principally, that the law required the Common Council to act on them the 27th of April last, as this was not done, no action could be legally taken now. Alderman DOUGLASS, SCHOLES and TAYLOR supported the motion to take from the table, which was, after a lengthy discussion, lost.

The Chair announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Water and Drainage—Dayton, Douglass, Taylor.
Railroads and Stages—Douglas, Green, Perry.
Public Lands and Buildings—Franks, McNamee, Walter.
Fire Department, Western District—Furey, Stransbury, Cashon.
Fire Department, Eastern District—Smith, Strong, Walton.
Supplies and Expenses—Smith, Stransbury, Van Brunt.
Schools, &c—Green, McNamee, Hogan, Taylor, Mauger.
Lamps and Gas—McNamee, Jenkins, Walter.
Health—Cashon, Franks, Furey.
Ferry and Water Rights—Strausbury, Dayton, Van Brunt.
Laws, &c—Douglass, Furey, Strong.
Finance—Kalbfleisch, Stransbury, Jenkins.
Opening Streets—Green, Smith, Perry.
Grading and Paving—McNamee, Furey, Mauger.
Assessment—Scholes, Taylor, Hogan.
The Board adjourned for one week.

CITY COURT—BEFORE JUDGE CULVER.—The Calendar for May was called in this Court yesterday. Of the Jurors summoned, thirty-one answered and were sworn. Twenty jurors were fined $25 each for non-attendance.

The first case called was John Bennett *vs.* Wm. C. Kneeland—an action to recover damages for false imprisonment. The case grew out of the recent difficulties of the Cemetery of the Evergreens. At the close of the testimony on behalf of the prosecution, counsel for defence moved for a non-suit. The motion will be argued at the opening of the Court this morning.

The Concord-street Baptist Church difficulty came before Judge CULVER yesterday afternoon. All of the testimony was put in. Decision reserved.

CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7½, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the last meeting of this Board the Chairman appointed the following standing Committees for the year:

On Accounts of Superintendents of the Poor—Ryder, Wall, Studwell.
On Accounts of County Treasurer—Stryker, Cadley, Jenkins.
United States Deposit Fund—Eames, Flaherty, Ryder.
Equalization of Assessment Rolls—Crowell, Schenck, Cummings, Smith.
Accounts—Studwell, Schenck, Crowell.
Jail—Hildreth, Eames, Cummings.
Penitentiary—Booth, Markey, Cropsey.
Almshouse—Markey, Booth, Schenck.
Special and Local Taxes—Williams, Fitzsimmons, Stryker.
General Taxes—Garrison, Crook, Riley.
Laws and Applications to the Legislature—Crook, Del Vecchio, Wall.
Salaries—Jenkins, Ryder, Williams.
Courts—Flaherty, Eames, Cadley.
Lunatic Asylum—Del Vecchio, Kenmore, Campbell.
Grades—Kenmore, Riley, Campbell.
Accounts of Storekeeper—Cropsey, Fitzsimmons, Garrison.
Jurors—Wall, Studwell, Stryker, Smith.
The Board adjourned to the 25th inst.

COMMISSIONERS.—THOMAS MURPHY was reappointed Commissioner of Excise on Saturday. The Commissioners appointed by a recent act of the Legislature to locate Parks in the County of Kings, met on Monday last, and organized by electing JOHN GREENWOOD, Chairman, and L. B. WYMAN, Secretary. The Chairman appointed the following Committees: *In the Western District*—L. B. Wyman, N. B. Morse, Thomas H. Rodman, Wm. H. Peck, James Hamersley. *Eastern District*—A. J. Berry, Wm. Wall, J. A. Cross, Daniel Manger. *East New-York*—Samuel S. Powell, J. Carson Brevoort, N. Briggs, J. C. Smith.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last there were 77 deaths, classified as follows: men 13; women 17; boys 29; girls 19. Adults 20; children 46. Males 41; females 36. There were 9 deaths by consumption, 10 by convulsions; old age 2; apoplexy 1; malignant pustule 1, and 2 were drowned. There were under 2 years of age and 10 were over 50 years old.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—THOMAS EAMES has been elected a Fire Commissioner in the Eastern District, vice DEMAS STRONG, whose term of office had expired. In the Western District CHARLES A. FIELD, formerly Foreman of Mechanics Hose Company No. 1, has been elected in the place of [illegible], whose term of office has expired.

DEDICATIONS.—The First Reformed Presbyterian Church, recently erected on Bedford-street, near Myrtle-avenue, was dedicated on Sunday with the usual exercises. At the evening service, the Rev. G. B. MCMILLAN was installed as pastor. The Church of the new Presbyterian Church on Gates avenue was dedicated on Sunday.

[Advertisement.]
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Fulton street.
Boys' Department.
Two Thousand Spring Suits,
and
One Thousand
Boys' Reglans, Overcoats, &c.
Thirty New Styles for Boys,
In school, holiday, and home clothing. Great variety in cut, sizes and materials.
Extraordinary Cheapness.
One price, and no deviation.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.
Fashionable Spring Stock
of
Boys' and Youths' Clothing.
Improved and Original Styles.
Infinite variety in size,
Quality and cut.
Parents
Are invited to call and examine the assortment at
ROGERS & RAYMONDS.
Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!!!
At a tremendous reduction.
English Velvets from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All Wool Ingrains 3s. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant,
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 359 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
PROUD IN ITS POSSESSION.—KNOX'S Hat for Young Men, since pleasant weather has set in, is the most attractive object on the promenade. Its dressy, jaunty, dashing style is particularly becoming to the wearers, all of whom appear to be decidedly proud of their "Pride of Youth." KNOX is doing a great Spring trade, as everybody in want of hats patronize his establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
INDIA-RUBBER SPRING BED.
Removed to No. 312 Broadway, second block above Stewart's. Call and see them. You can also see Colton's Patent Folding Iron Bedstead, which takes up your bedding without trouble. Dealers and all others are invited to look at them.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS!!—Gas fixtures have been produced at the manufactory of the undersigned which surpass the balance of the world in beauty and prices. Call at our great depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
WARNER, PECK & Co.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Dyphtheria, which is causing such commotion among the Faculty, readily yields in its effects to the combined influence of these celebrated remedies. Directions on the wrappers.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MAY 16.

$13,000	Ill. Int 1860	95	50	Hudson River R.	31⅛
10,000	Virginia 6s	94½	50	do	31⅛
25 000	do	94⅜	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	61⅜
12,000	Miss'ri State 6s	84¾	100	do	62⅛
14,000	do	84⅞	200	do	62¾
13,000	do	84¾	50	do	62¾
10.000	do	84¾	50	do	62⅝
11,000	do	84⅜	200	do	62⅝
10.000	do	84⅜	250	do	62¾
10.000	do	84⅜	150	do	62¾
5,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bds.	92	100	Harlem R. Pref	36⅛
2.000	Erie R. 4th M. Bds.	43	100	do	36⅜
1.000	Hud. R. R. M. 7s	97	600	Reading Railroad	45⅛
500	Mich. S. 2d M. Bds	58	200	do	45⅜
16.500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	80½	50	Mich. Central R.	41⅜
3.000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B	87⅜	100	do	41⅝
1.000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	100	50	do	41⅜
7	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	96	50	do	41⅛
10	do	96⅜	100	do	41⅜
10	do	96⅝	100	Mich. So. & In. R.	95
20	do	95¼	125	do	93¾
200	Pacific M. S. Co	80	200	Mich. So. & N.I.G	31⅝
100	do	81	50	do	31⅝
25	do	80⅜	300	do	31⅜
100	Merchants' Bk	80¾	12	do	31⅜
100	do	81	380	do	31⅜
100	do	79	100	Panama R.	117⅜
100	N.Y. Central R.	72⅛	100	do	117⅜
250	do	72	100	do	117⅜
100	do	72	15	do	117⅜
350	do	72⅜	300	do	117
600	do	72⅜	100	do	117
200	do	72½	50	do	117⅛
100	do	72¾	100	Ch. & R. I. Rail'd.	61⅜
200	do	72½	100	do	69¾
600	do	72½	200	do	62
200	do	72¾	100	do	62
100	do	72¾	100	do	62
750	do	72¾	100	do	60
25	Erie Railroad	8	150	do	62½
100	do	7⅞	13	Bk. of Commerce	109¾
100	do	7⅞	100	Penn. Coal Co	81

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Mo. State 6s	84½	200	N. Y. Central R.	72½
12,000	do	84¾	300	do	74½
5,000	do	84¾	200	do	72½
5.000	do	84¾	100	do	72½
15,000	do	84¾	100	do	72¾
8,000	Tenn. 6s '90	91½	100	do	72¾
2 000	Virginia 6s	96	100	do	72¾
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	43	300	Harlem R. Pref'd.	36¾
6.000	Ill. Central R.B.	80½	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	28¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	82	350	Chic. & R. I. R.	62¾
70	Panama R.	117	100	do	62½
70	Ther. C. & Cin. R.	96½	300	do	63
50	Hud. Riv. R.	31¾	100	do	60
100	do	31¾	100	Mil. & Miss. R.	5

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$2,000	N.Y.S. 6 ℔c	St 102	65	North Riv. F. I. Co.	142½
1,000	St. of Ky. 6 ℔c bs.	102	10	do. do.	142
3,000	St. of Ala. 5 ℔c. bs.	83¾	10	Mercantile M. I Co.	111⅜
1,000	St. of Mo. 6 ℔c bs.	88¾	50	do. do.	112
3,000	O. Louisv. 6 ℔c bs.	103¾	25	do. do.	111¾
2,000	S. M. & N. R. 7s	25¾	40	Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	95
1,000	Jeff (I.) R. Co. 7 ℔c.	33½	20	Excel. Fire Ins. Co.	102½
1 000	Eat & B. R. Co. 7s.	15½	40	Trade'n Fire In. Co.	103½
1,000	New. & R. (I.) R. 7s.	11	200	Am. Coal Co.	85¼
1,000	N.Y. & E. R. 1st 7s.	89¾	10	Ocean Bank.	84¾
1,000	N.Y. & C. R. 2d 7s.	90¾	5	Hanover Bank.	99¾
250	N.Y. & C. R. Pref.	90¾	50	Firemen's F. Ins. Co.	96¾
800	Clev. & Mah'g R. 7s.	55	20	Mercantile M.In.Co.	113
5,000	Believ. & Ill. R. 7s.	60	10	American Exp. Co.	83½
400	At. Mu. Ins. S. '59.	81¾	2	Bk. of the St. of Ky.	115
100	Phenix Bank	112¾	3	Manh. Co. of N. Y.	147¾
10	Bank of Com'w'th.	98¾	1	N. Y. Central R. Co.	71¾
80	North R. Bank	80	2	L. Fire Ins. Co.	161¾
20	Merchants' Bank	112¾	2	Off. Fire Ins. Co.	170¾
18	Groc. F. Ins. Co.	111¾	1	North Am. Fire I. Co.	124¾
10	do. do.	110	1	United S. Trust Co.	105
20	Peter Cooper F.I.Co.	105¾	2	Del. & H. Canal Co.	95
80	Kings Co F. I Co.	88½	8	Bank of St. of N. Y.	102¾
30	Gt. W. Mar. Ins. Co.	134¾			

MONDAY, May 16—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, May 14, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 7:

Increase in Loans	$160 503
Decrease in Specie	915.297
Decrease in Circulation	313.764
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	175,404

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	May 15, 1858.	May 14, 1859.	May 7, 1859.
Capital	$66,709,000	$68,324.657	$68,324,657
Loans	114,199,288	129.680 408	129,519,905
Specie	34,730,728	25,171.335	26,086,632
Circulation	7,502,975	8.490,933	8,804,697
Gross Deposits	101,884,163	113,141,178	115 586,810
Exchanged	18,284,868	24,445,039	26,714,767
Undrawn	83,599,295	88,696 139	88,872,043
In Sub-Treasury	5,853,550	6,020,430	6,481,013

The Bank Averages on the Specie line turn out something better than looked for. The average is a rising one for the new week, the California receipts being added on Saturday. The line on the present average stands $25,171,000 against $25,182,000 at the close of March; the export movement, in the meantime, being $10,354,000. The Discount average is slightly increased, contrary to the general calculation. The Manhattan Bank of America and some other heavy concerns, being strong in their distant Bank balances, have gone up. Others, like the Merchants', holding large bankers' accounts in the Foreign business, have gone down. The other items in the average, Circulation and Deposits, show no unexpected changes. To-day, the market for Money is quiet on short paper and demand loans to the Stock Brokers. The latter easy at 4@5 ℔ cent. Long date paper, however, is taken with some caution, and lenders, in view of the advanced rates of discounts in London and Paris, are asking 6@7 ℔ cent. Some choice October bills were done at 6 ℔ cent., and fair November paper at 7 ℔ cent., to-day. The advance on dates beyond July is not undesirable, as a check upon the very free facilities which have obtained for converting the sales of Foreign Merchandise into cash. The Exchanges for the Boston steamer are 110¾@110¾ at 60 days on London, and 110¾ at sight. On Paris f.6.10. Some francs have been drawn, payable in neutral States, like Switzerland and Holland, at even higher rates. The Customs to-day, are $66,000, and the Sub Treasury disbursements $202,000 in excess of this sum; reducing the balance to $5,818,046.

At the Stock Exchange, as on the Street generally, the fair construction placed on the additional Foreign news published this morning is, that while the war between France and Austria has actually commenced, by open declaration from both parties, for the supremacy in Italy, the French manifesto and the speech of the English Chancellor of the Exchequer forbid the immediate idea of a general land and maratime war in Europe. In other words, that England and Russia will stand aloof, and thus confine the conflict to the Italian Peninsula. The war, notwithstanding, promises to be sufficiently serious to establish a large advance in Grain, Provisions and Saltpetre—the first two being an essential and just now much needed consideration in favor of Western agriculture and the traffic of the Western Railways. Accordingly, we have renewed excitement on the Corn Exchange to-day, with a further advance in prices, while Western Stocks manifest increased business on the Stock Exchange—the speculative advance being supported by the indisposition of real holders to part with their stocks, pending the prospect of increased business and better crops. The prices for Stocks, generally, owing to the sudden rise in favor of the *Bull* account on Saturday were quite irregular, and the market passed through several transitions in the course of the day; finally leaving off firm. The recovery from the late depression is pretty stoutly resisted and the *Bear* account renewed some considerable lines in Missouri State Sixes, New-York Central, Panama, Pacific Mail and Galena. The business altogether was not so heavy as on Saturday. The first sale of New-York Central was at 71⅞, seller 30-days; the last at 73 cash, after the printed list of the Second Board. Missouris closed 84¾ cash, the same as on Saturday, after transactions in various ways, of $152,000. The first sale of Galena was at 61½, seller at 60 days, followed by cash sales at 62½@⅝, and closing firm at 63¼ cash, this afternoon. In Rock Island Shares there is also continued firmness. The top sales on Saturday, for prompt delivery, were at 62 @62½@62½, leaving off 61½ in the afternoon. The opening sale at the early Board to-day 61¾ ℔ cent., followed by 62@62½ on the printed list, and then by 63@63¼ on the Street, closing this afternoon 63 ℔ cent. cash. The *Bull* support of the Stock is quite steady, and is accompanied by no apparent effort to embarrass the immediate deliveries. The buyers of this and perhaps other Stocks have probably made up their purpose to hold control of the market by declining long-date bargains at the option of the seller. The impression gains strength that the recent operations of the Street have been out of all reasonable proportion to the actual supply of Stocks, and the occasion of low prices, and the strength and apparent confidence of the *short* sellers, would seem to be propitious for testing this question on the legitimate principle of supply and demand. The movement in this direction may possibly induce, if it has not already done so, the cry of "cornering" to force an advance; but as this could never be made more patent to the world than the recen "combination," by time options and other artificia devices, to force a decline, we presume it will not be particularly heeded—certainly not sympathized in—by the public, who either hold the Stocks in question, or set some value upon their prospects ahead. The shares of the Pacific Mail have been as severely dealt by in the way of cheap sales on time as almost any other portion of the Stock Exchange list. The concern paid 10 ℔ cent. dividend last May, 6 ℔ cent. extra in August, and 10 ℔ cent. in November, making 26 ℔ cent. for the year, out of actual cash earnings. It was only the other day the stock was offered down to 75 ℔ cent. on 60 days'; 70 on 4 months'; 65 on 6 months', and 60 on 12 months' time. This afternoon the Board of Management again declared their usual half-yearly dividend of 10 ℔ cent., payable in cash next Monday, reserving, it is said, about a million of dollars for the contingencies of competition and depreciation. The dividend was not known at the Second Board, when the stock sold at 82 ℔ cent., after selling at 80½ in the forenoon. Panama shares left off 117@117½ ℔ cent.; Hudson River, 31½ ℔ cent.; Harlem Preferred, 36½ ℔ cent.; Illinois Central Bonds, 80½ ℔ cent., in steady demand.

The new officers of the Stock Exchange, elected last week, have entered upon their duties. The President of the Board is not a salaried or working officer. The first Vice-President receives $4,000 a year, and is not permitted to do business on his own account. The second Vice-President occupies the chair at the afternoon Board and receives $1,000 a year.

The letters from the West to-day continue cheering in reference to the growing crops, especially in Indiana and Illinois, and the authority we know to be reliable. The accounts are also good in reference to the movement of the surplus products of the last season's crop of Grain and Provisions. Every available pound of Beef and Pork, and every bushel of Grain, will come forward under the stimulating influence of warprices. A leading Banking-house writes from Cincinnati:

"The active movement of Western Produce to the seaboard, consequent upon the sudden rise in prices there, has thrown upon the market a large supply of Eastern bills, and caused an increased demand for Currency; which, together, have induced a further and unexpected decline in Exchange to ½ ℔ cent."

This movement of Produce, to make sure of the large advance in prices in New-York, will of course come forward by rail. The May traffic, in consequence, promises to equal that of last season, on most of the lines, while in June, the calculation is not an unseasonable one that we shall have an increase; particularly as the business is aided by a passenger movement in advance of last season.

On the Corn Exchange to-day, a further average advance of 25 cents was established on Flour, with a large business; 6@10 cents on Wheat, and a firm market for Corn and Beef. In Pork, the prices, though rather higher, were irregular at the close.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN ROAD—YEARLY REPORT.

Income from passengers	$686,724 42
Income from freight	172,810 62
Income from mail, expresses, &c.	49,625 42
Total	$909,160 46
Harlem Railroad Company's share	80 468 51
Balance	$828,691 95
Transportation	$198.111 17
Repairs of road, &c.	76,767 09
Repairs of equipment	114,285 26
Fuel, oil and waste	95,181 25
Haulage by horse power	28,511 56—512.859 33
Net earnings for the year	315,832 62
Cash on hand April 1, 1858	7.091 98
Proceeds of real estate in Elm-street, N.Y.	21,899 74
Reduction in supply of materials on hand	6,275 20
Total	$351,099 54
Paid on second track extension	4,181 82
Paid loss in operating canal road	32,500 00
Paid interest coupons on bonds	142 600 00
Paid dividend of three per cent.	90,000 00
Paid reduction of accounts	50,372 13
Total	$319,653 95
Leaving in the hands of the treasurer	31,445 59

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—APRIL, 1859.

Land Department.

	Acres sold.	Amount.
Construction Lands	1,586.82	$23,009 50
Interest Fund Lands	40.00	400 00
Free Lands	713.06	12,743 76
Total during the month	2,340.78	$36,153 26
To which add town lot sales		1,429 65
Total of all